

Dollar, U.S. Stocks Fall Again; Gold Jumps on Inflation Jitters

By Ferdinand Protzman International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The dollar plunged below 140 yen Friday for the first time since World War II, and dropped sharply against other major currencies, as concerted central bank intervention did little more than prevent a free fall by the beleaguered U.S. currency.

The selling, which foreign exchange dealers said approached panic proportions several times during the day, was triggered by pessimism about the strength of the U.S. economy, and was echoed in other markets.

The price of gold soared more than \$12 an ounce, to a four-year high above \$462, while bond prices fell and yields rose. On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average was down \$5.60 at the close. [Page 8.]

Traders put much of the blame on economic data that seem to confirm fears of worsening inflation in the United States. Growing concern about a U.S.-Japanese trade war was another factor working against the dollar, foreign exchange dealers said.

"People are becoming scared," said a dealer for a large German bank. "There is no sign of real progress in the trade dispute. It seems both the Japanese and the Americans are talking tough and doing little."

In Tokyo, the dollar fell below the psychologically important support level of 140 yen, touching a post-war low of 139.05. It later settled at 139.45 yen, compared with 141.95 on Thursday.

Repeated purchases of dollars for yen by the Bank of Japan, totaling about \$1 billion, lifted the dollar but could not boost it back above 140 yen. The dollar has fallen almost 50 percent in value against the yen since the beginning of last year.

The U.S. currency also slid below key support levels at 1.80 Deutsche marks and 6 French francs, closing in London at 1.7883 DM and 5.5625 francs, from 1.8150 DM and 6.0365 francs on Thursday.

In New York, the dollar sank further, closing at 1.7845 DM, more than 2 pennings lower than Thursday's 1.8060; at 5.5495 French francs, down nearly 6 cents; and at 139.35 yen, against 140.75 Thursday.

Coordinated purchases of dollars for yen by the central banks of Switzerland, West Germany, the United States and the Netherlands were unable to prop up the dollar. A Swiss National Bank spokesman confirmed that the central banks had intervened jointly.

The fall prompted an immediate outcry in Tokyo. Eiichi Saito, president of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations, or Keidanren, said, "The situation now is extremely serious."

He urged the government to take drastic measures to open the Japanese market and stimulate demand for imported goods to help ease the dollar's fall.

See DOLLAR, Page 13

In Europe, Dollar's Fall Mixes Blessings, Woes

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The headline, two-year plunge of the U.S. dollar has brought a mixed bag of woes and blessings to West European economies.

The volatility of dollar exchange rates — rather than the actual rates themselves — has slowed investment and growth prospects, particularly in West Germany, where there is widespread concern that the dollar's fall will hurt the economy.

effectively appreciated by only 1.3 percent against all currencies; the Italian lira by 2.5 percent. The British pound has appreciated against the dollar, but declined slightly overall against European currencies.

Perhaps the biggest problem has been the unpredictability of the currency fluctuations, which strongly discourages companies from making capital investments and affects other planning. This, in turn, affects a nation's economic growth.

This unpredictability is illustrated by Friday's steep fall of the dollar against all major currencies. The decline — below 1.80 DM, 6.00 French francs and 1.45 Swiss francs — has come despite an accord in February among six major industrial countries to stabilize the U.S. currency at their current levels. That agreement was reiterated earlier this month in Washington, and buttressed by statements by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, and other key U.S. officials that the dollar had fallen far enough.

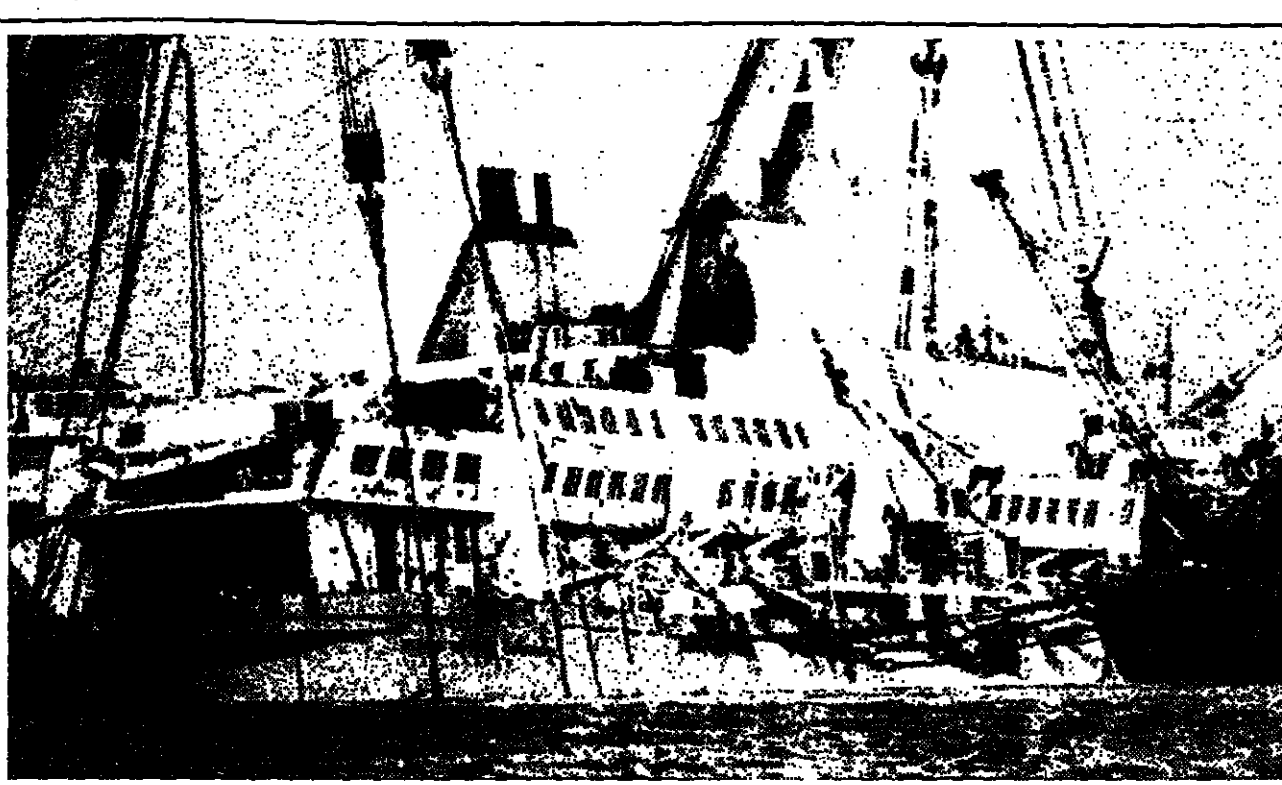
"It hardly makes a difference whether the dollar sells for 2.0 Deutsche marks or around 1.80 as it is now," said Walter Seipp, chairman of the managing board of Commerzbank AG. "What is more important is the expense of continuing appreciation of the Deutsche mark will affect competitiveness. And since West Germany is Europe's largest economy, what happens there has a ripple effect in other European countries."

But to a large extent, governments and corporations are finding that a cheap dollar is something they can live with, because unlike Japan, European countries are insulated from the impact of the falling dollar by their trade with each other and by countries outside the dollar area.

For example, more than half of the foreign trade in the 260-million-population European Community moves within the community's frontiers, an EC spokesman said. And financial fluctuations within the European Monetary System, to which most of the EC's 12 members belong, have remained relatively stable despite the upheavals caused by the dollar's drive.

Further, the dollar has brought cheaper import prices — not just for manufactured goods from the United States, but for important commodities such as oil, which are traded in dollars and which help drive economies. And this has proved beneficial to companies that trade primarily in domestic and European Community markets.

For these reasons, the steepness of the dollar's fall does not tell the whole story. For example, although the Deutsche mark appreciated 25 percent against the dollar in the past year, when compared with all other currencies it appreciated just 7 percent. The French franc has



Efforts to Refloat Herald of Free Enterprise Fail

Salvagers tried to pump 15,000 tons of water on Friday from the Herald of Free Enterprise, the British ferry that capsized off the coast of Zeebrugge, Belgium, last month. The operation was given up after four hours, when water began returning through holes in the vessel. Plans to refloat the vessel, in which at least 12 bodies are still believed trapped, were temporarily abandoned.

Indonesia Vote Signals Desire for Change

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — A largely symbolic election has reaffirmed the governing Golkar Party's unassailable grip on political life here, but the campaigning revealed a surprising strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction among young, urban Indonesians who appeared to be voting for change.

The election on Thursday also appeared to mark three important turning points in the country's political development. It saw the military's retreat from active support of the government to a more neutral stand, as well as the decline of Islam as a political force. Perhaps more significantly, it was Indonesia's most orderly and violence-free election since independence in 1945.

The voting was to fill 400 seats in a virtually powerless National Assembly.

Through its control of the government bureaucracy and affiliated groups for women, labor unions and youth, the party's reach is deep and wide throughout the nation. A landslide victory was never in doubt.

More significant than the Golkar victory, according to analysts and observers in Jakarta, was the strong showing of the resurgent Indonesian Democratic Party, which appeared to have won about 12 percent of the vote.

The party, which was founded by President Sukarno, seemed well-poised to challenge the Moslem-based United Development Party to become the second-strongest force in Indonesian politics.

The early returns showed that the Democratic Party won about 28 percent of the vote in Jakarta.

The United Development Party, which won 38 percent of the vote in elections five years ago, has since been troubled by internal squabbling and by the withdrawal from its coalition of a large and influential Moslem organization.

The results on Friday showed the Moslem party winning only about 16 percent of the vote, and even losing slightly in its traditional Moslem stronghold of Aceh, the

See VOTE, Page 7

8 Seized In Paris as Terrorists

Suspects Linked To Last Year's Bomb Attacks

By Julian Nundy International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French police have arrested eight terrorist suspects, dealing a blow to the network behind a series of deadly bombings in Paris last year, security officials said Friday.

The arrests, carried out Sunday and Wednesday, were the latest in a series of what appeared to be successful counterterrorist moves in France this year.

[Meanwhile, Reuters reported from Rome that police appeared to have made a series of key arrests in their drive against resurgent leftist guerrillas. Six persons, including an American woman, have been detained in connection with the killing of an Italian Air Force general.]

Security sources in France said that the DST, France's counterterrorism and security agency, arrested five Lebanese, two Moroccan and an Algerian on suspicion of illegal possession of explosives.

The Moroccan, Abdel Hamid Badoui, a student, and Omar Agnoui, who was unemployed, were charged Monday, they said.

There was no explanation of the delay in releasing the details of the charges. It may have been to allow the DST to continue its inquiries without alerting other suspects.

Investigators confirmed that the two had been charged but refused other comment, saying counterterrorist operations were continuing.

Security sources said the suspects arrested this week appeared to have stored the explosives that were used for bombings in March and September of last year.

According to the sources, the two Moroccans, who were cooperating with investigators, said members

See ARREST, Page 7

Putting Djibouti on the Map for Senator Helms

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Educators have long been disturbed by the average American student's lack of familiarity with basic geography. But what about Congress's knowledge of the subject?

On Wednesday, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, a former Harvard professor, seized an opportunity to give a colleague some instruction in Geo 1 at a Foreign Relations Committee hearing on the foreign aid bill.

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, concerned about Communism in Africa, had offered an amendment to ban aid to any African country with foreign troops on its soil. The measure was aimed primarily at Mozambique, which hosts Soviet military advisers, and Angola, which hosts Cubans.

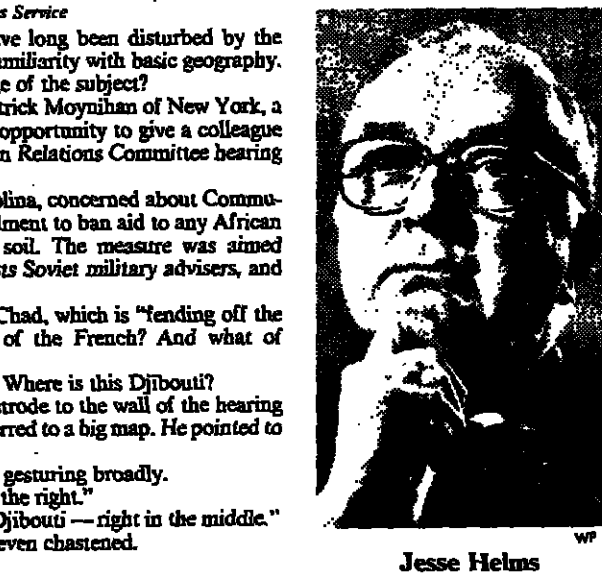
But, Mr. Moynihan said, what of Chad, which is "fending off the Red armed hordes" with the help of the French? And what of Djibouti, which is doing the same?

Mr. Helms was puzzled. Djibouti? Where is this Djibouti? Mr. Moynihan sprang to his feet, strode to the wall of the hearing room, clambered atop a chair and referred to a big map. He pointed to the Horn of Africa.

"Communists to the left," he said, gesturing broadly. Another gesture: "Communists to the right."

A stab of the finger on the map: "Djibouti — right in the middle."

Mr. Helms appeared enlightened, even chastened. The amendment was defeated.



Arms Issue Splits U.S. Experts

Debate Centers on How to Avert War, Reassure Allies

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Proposals to eliminate medium-range and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe have prompted a debate among arms control experts about how to deter war and reassure West European nations of the U.S. commitment to defend them in the event of an attack.

The proposals being discussed in the Geneva arms talks have created an unusual alliance of Reagan administration officials who have been deeply skeptical of arms control agreements and traditional supporters of such measures.

On the other side of the debate are some notable members of the foreign policy establishment who say the North Atlantic Treaty Organization needs to keep some medium-range and short-range weapons to give expression to its commitment to the alliance and carry out NATO strategy.

Supporting the proposed elimination of the missiles are some senior Reagan administration officials.

The House, in rebuttal to Reagan, votes two restrictions on nuclear arms. Page 3.

cials and some experts, such as Paul C. Warnke, the former arms negotiator, who have been sharply critical of other aspects of the administration's arms control policies.

These specialists argue that the emerging arms control agreement would be advantageous to the United States because the Russians would give up most of the weapons. They also dismiss as untrue criticism that the elimination of the missiles would undercut the ability of NATO to deter a Soviet attack.

The proposed agreement is "better than anyone could have imagined," said Spurgeon Keeney Jr., who negotiated with the Russians on medium-range arms in the Carter administration and is now president of the Arms Control Association, a private group that has been critical of the Reagan administration's arms policies.

The critics of the proposals include Henry A. Kissinger, a former secretary of state; Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford; R. James Woolsey, a former navy undersecretary in the Carter administration; and Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who has argued for retaining a small force of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Woolsey said, "These missiles serve a very important purpose of demonstrating to NATO allies that United States forces in Europe would be able to respond quickly and effectively against targets in the Soviet Union in the event of a Soviet attack."

These three main questions:

- Is it necessary to deploy medium-range and short-range missiles to guarantee that the United States will risk its security for that of Europe?
- Are the missiles needed to assure that NATO can carry out its

See ARMS, Page 7

**Klosk**  
**Bomb in Greece Hits U.S. Forces**

ATHENS (AP) — A bomb exploded Friday next to a bus carrying U.S. military personnel in the Athens port of Piraeus. The police said at least 17 persons, nine of them U.S. servicemen, were wounded.

The bus carried U.S. and Greek military personnel. A police officer said the explosive device was placed on a stone wall alongside a dry river bed and detonated by a wire running across the river.

Natal Court Lifts Some Press Curbs

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A provincial Supreme Court in Natal Province on Friday set aside some key government emergency powers that severely restricted first-hand reporting of political violence in South Africa.

The judgment, handed down in Pietermaritzburg, quashed several clauses in censorship decrees imposed by President Pieter W. Botha on Dec. 11 under a national state of emergency.

The clauses included restrictions against reporting or photographing actions by security forces to quell racial unrest and reporting of gatherings of unlawful organizations.

In another judgment, the court set aside prohibitions against the publication of advertisements "defending, praising or endeavoring to justify" campaigns or policies of unlawful organizations.

That ban, issued Jan. 29, followed the appearance of advertisements marking the 75th anniversary of the outlawed African National Congress.

The appeal to the court was made by anti-apartheid groups opposing the December press restrictions, which extended previous censorship rules imposed under the national state of emergency declared June 12.

The Pietermaritzburg judgment is legally binding in Natal Province and under judicial custom could be expected to be followed in the other three provinces unless another provincial Supreme Court hands down a conflicting judgment, or unless

See PRESS, Page 7

Iran Deal Investigators Obtain Swiss Bank Records

By Dan Morgan and Walter Pincus Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair obtained Swiss bank records in Paris this week that should enable them to trace where millions of dollars used in the operations came from and how most of the money was spent, according to sources on Capitol Hill.

The sources said Thursday night that the records offer the first proof that money from the Iranian arms sales was diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

Daniel K. Inouye, the Hawaii Democrat who is chairman of the Senate committee, and Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and the committee's vice chairman, confirmed Thursday that there had been a breakthrough in solving the money puzzle.

Until now, efforts to reconstruct the chain of financial transactions had been blocked by inability to gain access to the Swiss accounts.

"I think we have enough in documents to follow a clear paper trail," Mr. Inouye said.

"I don't know about 100 percent," said Mr. Rudman, "but you will know where the money went and largely the amounts."

The two senators also said:

- The investigation had raised the prospect that U.S. government funds, appropriated for another purpose, may have been used to aid the contras militarily after Congress had imposed a ban on such assistance.
- Some money involved in the Iranian and contra operations may have been pocketed by individuals.
- "It is likely that before these hearings are over there will be evidence that not all of the money from both sources went for the purpose it was intended," Mr. Rudman said. He said he was referring to money other than that which may represent reasonable commissions and profits.
- The investigation shows an administration that was "inept," Mr. Rudman said.
- "It is a classic story of the gang that couldn't shoot straight," he said. "It is comical and pathetic, and there are no Republicans who can change that, and there are no Democrats who can make it worse than it is."
- The Tower review board characterization of President Ronald Reagan as being out of touch will prove to be "a little bit erroneous," based on excerpts of Mr. Reagan's diary that are being made available to the committees. In his diary, the president comes across as being "very vigorous, very dedicated to the cause of the hostages" in Lebanon, Mr. Rudman said, and "very much involved" in the Iran initiative. The diary could "cause some embarrassment," Mr. Inouye said.
- Congressional investigators have managed to reconstruct much of the material that was shredded by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former National Security Council aide, and his secretary, Fawn Hall, the day before the inquiry by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d started in November.
- The breakthrough in solving the money puzzle occurred Monday when an Iranian-American businessman, Albert A. Hakim, provided Swiss bank records and other documents to two committee members and the legal staff at a meeting in Paris, according to a congressional source. Another Capitol Hill source said the material was "very extensive financial information."
- Mr. Hakim, who was involved in both the contra and Iran activities, had been given limited immunity

For Homosexuals in U.S., Fears Go Beyond AIDS

By Dirk Johnson New York Times Service

CHICAGO — In the Bohemian neighborhood of New Town on this city's North Side, the walls of several shops and bars that are popular among homosexuals here have recently been splattered with obscene slurs and the imperative: "Die!"

The graffiti articulate, however crudely, what sociologists and homosexual rights advocates here view as growing intolerance in a time of widespread fear and anger in the United States over AIDS.

"Homophobia, which seemed to be falling for several years, appears to be on the rise again," said David McKirman, a psychologist at the University of Illinois at Chicago. He recently conducted a survey of 3,500 homosexuals here and found that 30 percent of homosexual men had been physically attacked at least once.

"Fear of gays among straights has always been based on the sense that they're going to do something to you," he said. "And AIDS does so in terms of a threatening disorder that satisfies all the requirements of a biblical plague."

Last month the editor of The Windy City Times, a publication serving homosexuals in Chicago, was beaten with a baseball bat by an intruder who burst into his office.

It was the most violent of anti-homosexual acts reported here in recent months. Some of the threats have been delivered by a local underground group, "The Great White Brotherhood of the Iron Fist."

At the University of Chicago, a campaign involving late-night telephone threats and obscene mail has been directed at dozens of students and faculty members. Hundreds of virulent leaflets have been distributed on campus. "Death to Faggots" bumper stickers have been plastered on the doors of teachers and students believed to be homosexuals, or their allies.

"We're hearing story after story of vicious harassment of gays on college campuses across the country," said Kevin Berrell, director of the anti-violence project for the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force in Washington, D.C.

"We're accustomed to thinking of colleges as islands of tolerance," he said. "And in some ways, they are. For gays on campus, these are the best of times and the worst of times. There are more gay rights organizations and programs than ever. At the same time, we're seeing an unprecedented report of incidents directed against gays."

For example, Mr. Berrell said, last year a Yale University student, Wayne Dick, sponsored "Bestiality Awareness Days," a mockery of the school's "Gay Awareness Week." Also last year, students at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst began a "Heterosexuals Fight Back Week."

The experience on college campuses, Mr. Berrell said, reflects the mood in society generally. In 1986, reported incidents of harassment against homosexuals in New York City increased by 83 percent, he said. Nationally, homosexual rights groups last year recorded about 5,000 incidents of assault ranging from verbal ridicule to homicide.

Some of the increase in documented cases of assault, he said, is probably the result of better reporting, although homosexuals report only a fraction of such incidents. Not all of the increase in attacks can be attributed to the specter of AIDS, he said.

"As we've become more visible, we've become more vulnerable to people who hate us," he said. "What AIDS has done is simply give the bigots and bashers the justification to attack gays."

Despite the perception of increased attacks, a recent Gallup Poll found that anti-homosexual sentiment had not increased perceptibly since last fall.

The poll reported that about 33 percent favor and 55 percent oppose the legalization of consenting homosexual relations. The numbers are virtually unchanged from last fall.

In 1982, about 45 percent favored legalization and 39 percent opposed it.



# Israel and Its 'PLO Albatross'

Group's Staying Power Angers Some, Satisfies Others

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli leaders are watching the Palestine Liberation Organization's parliament-in-exile in Algiers with an unusual mixture of anger, dread and satisfaction.

The anger is directed at Yasser Arafat, whose re-emergence in Algiers as the leader of PLO has served to remind Israelis that the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, which was supposed to have sent Mr. Arafat off to diplomatic oblivion and freed northern Israel once and for all from PLO threats, may have been for naught.

There have been other reminders in the last two weeks that the 1982 invasion has not solved Israel's problems. First, a Jewish settler was killed by Palestinians in a firebomb attack in the West Bank; then the army repelled an Israeli military unit in southern Lebanon, killing 18 of them.

The next day, three PLO guerrillas infiltrated Israel's northern border and killed two soldiers before they themselves were shot to death. A day later, rockets fired from southern Lebanon rained down on kibbutzim and villages in northern Israel, wounding no one but prompting The Jerusalem Post to declare in a headline: "Back to the Bomb Shelters."

On Thursday, in a now-familiar scene, Israeli helicopter gunships attacked Palestinian guerrilla command posts near the port city of Sidon, wounding three people. It

was the 11th Israeli air strike in southern Lebanon this year. Amid these events, Mr. Arafat, whom Israeli leaders considered isolated and largely forgotten, has appeared in Algiers with a reunited PLO that endorsed his leadership with a standing ovation.

For Israeli leaders, it was a frustrating scene. Gideon Samet, a

## NEWS ANALYSIS

commentator for the newspaper Haaretz, observed that after many years Israel finally recognized the existence of a Palestinian nation. "But, parallel to that, as we were forced to admit the central role played by the PLO, we acted to eliminate it."

"We made celebratory announcements that it had outlived its usefulness," he wrote. "The 'two-legged monster' was supposedly trapped. It appears that this is not exactly the case. The PLO was indeed scattered to the four winds, splintered, internally divided, and weakened. But it was not dead. To the contrary it seems very much alive and kicking."

Though Israeli leaders insist that they do not recognize the PLO, and do not care what it says, they nonetheless react to its statements and declarations as though it were an interlocutor, and as though Israel somehow expected more moderate positions from it.

For example, in his address to the Palestine National Council in Algiers on Thursday, Mr. Arafat

called for a Palestinian homeland "with Jerusalem as its capital." This has been his standard position for years. Nonetheless, within hours, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir reacted in Jerusalem.

"Today our enemies are meeting to harm us and, heaven forbid, rob Jerusalem from us," Mr. Shamir said. "But the people of Israel are strong and united and this plot will not be carried out. We will overcome all of our enemies. Jerusalem will remain Israel's capital forever."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who has been trying to cajole the Israeli public into accepting Israeli participation in an international conference on peace in the Middle East, also criticized Mr. Arafat and his organization for reaffirming "armed struggle" and for having abrogated its February 1985 agreement with King Hussein of Jordan, which called for a joint negotiating strategy.

"We knew this would happen," Mr. Peres said. "In my opinion, what is happening in this convention is a disaster for the Palestinians. They will pay the price."

"He who wants to live in eternal terror will turn to the PLO," Mr. Peres said. "He who wants to find another way, must turn, of course, in the direction of King Hussein."

The Palestine National Council has become not only a focus for Israeli wrath directed at Mr. Arafat and the PLO, but also useful political fodder within the Israeli debate about peace in the Middle



Yasser Arafat and other members of the Palestine National Council during a session Friday.

East — fodder each party can use. For example, it was with satisfaction that sources close to Mr. Shamir, of the Likud bloc, emphasized that the PLO's scrapping in Algiers of its agreement with Jordan would only make it much more difficult for Hussein to find a Palestinian delegation to join him at the proposed international peace conference, which Mr. Shamir vigorously opposes.

Hussein had already renounced the accord himself. Mr. Peres, of the Labor Party, could also draw satisfaction from the scrapping of the agreement. His

associates were quoted as describing the move as opening the door for the "moderate" Arab governments to shuck off "the PLO albatross" and freely enter into an international peace conference with Israel, which Mr. Peres favors.

Yossi Beilin, a Peres aide in the Foreign Ministry, asserted that Mr. Arafat's decision to prefer PLO unity to moderation could "hasten the peace process rather than delay it" because it proved that "the PLO cannot be a partner to negotiations."

Or can it? Israel's dovish minister without portfolio, Ezer Weiz-

man, argued that despite all its statements to the contrary, Israel had been negotiating indirectly with the PLO for the last two years, and that, realistically speaking, the Algiers meeting would probably only intensify that process.

"Given that the PLO was strengthened in Algiers, I believe that, despite all that we say, we will find ourselves sitting with Palestinian representatives whose roots are with the PLO," Mr. Weizman said. "I don't get excited about this. From a political point of view, these are the most important elements."

## Dole Seeks to Tighten Security Gaps in Senate

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader, has charged that the handling of classified information and security clearances in the Senate is so lax as to be "a disaster waiting to happen."

Senator Dole, of Kansas, said Thursday in a speech on the Senate floor that he would propose legislation to create a Senate security office with control over access to classified information.

Aides to Mr. Dole said there had been no known breaches of security in the Senate.

Al Lehn, a national security specialist on Mr. Dole's staff, said the senator's interest in the problem was activated more than a year ago when a messenger for a court reporting service that transcribed closed House committee hearings was accused of passing classified material to Soviet agents.

Mr. Dole, whose party was then in the majority, ordered three Senate committees to do a survey of Senate security. Their report, he said, "made pretty scary reading."

"We found out that hundreds and hundreds of people are walking around Capitol Hill with security clearances and access to sensitive information," he said, "and no one, no single office or official, has a record of who they are."

"We uncovered many reports of classified documents lying out on desks, in the hands of unclassified people, stuck away in unlocked file cabinets."

Mr. Dole said the Senate security

office he was proposing would have three functions: to prepare an overall security plan for the Senate, to assure that every Senate office was handling classified material properly, and to keep a list of all staff members with security clearances and ensure that only those whose names were on the list could see classified material.

All members of Congress automatically receive security clearances. Staff members receive their clearances from a number of agencies. One proposal under discussion is to designate a single federal agency to handle clearance for congressional staff members.

### Marines' Duty Shortened

The Pentagon announced Thursday that the U.S. Marine Corps has shortened to one year the tour of duty for embassy guards in countries such as the Soviet Union where they are considered subject to compromise by foreign agents. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The 15-month tours were shortened in the Soviet bloc, China, Lebanon, Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

Two Marines who worked in the Soviet Union as guards have been charged with espionage, accused of allowing Soviet agents to enter the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in 1985 and 1986. Another has been arrested on suspicion of espionage in Leningrad in 1981 and 1982 and a fourth charged with violating security regulations by meeting secretly with Soviet women.

## Utility of Breast Self-Exams Doubtful

By Michael Spector

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Monthly self-examinations for signs of breast cancer, performed by millions of women, do not appear to save lives and so "are not at present recommended as public-health policy," a federal panel reported.

The report Thursday drew sharp objections from the largest cancer research establishments in the United States.

"Breast self-exams" accuracy appears to be considerably inferior to that of the combination of clinical breast exams and mammography," the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force reported.

"It is possible, but unproven," it said, that self-exams are "a useful addition to these approaches."

Groups that advocate regular self-exams, including the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society, said the report would confuse women.

"This is going to discourage women from doing self-exams, and that is going to harm them," said Dr. Charles R. Smart, chief of early detection at the National Institute. He said 70 percent of breast cancers were found in self-examinations.

Breast cancer is second only to lung cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States.

The task force was established by the Department of Health and Human Services to develop strategies for preventing disease and promoting health.

Its recommendations, after two years of research, emphasize the value of annual exams by doctors, combined with X-ray mammography, for women over 50, the group at highest risk. The panel recommended annual exams alone for women aged 40 to 49.

"We are not opposed to self-exams," said a public health specialist, Michael S. O'Malley, an author of the report. "We just don't see solid evidence that they will save lives."

The report, along with the task force recommendations, appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Officials of the American Cancer Society said the recommendations were too clinical and shortsighted. The society recommends yearly mammograms beginning at age 40.

## L'Unità's Look Aims at New Readers

Change Reflects Italian Communists' Search for Voters

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

ROME — When the Italian Communist Party issued a refurbished version of its stodgy and polemical newspaper this week, it symbolized the image that the party is trying to adopt as it seeks voters from Italy's non-Communist left.

The newspaper, L'Unità, appeared on newsstands Thursday

morning with a cleaner front page, larger print and a modern logo. In place of its front-page designation as the "organ of the Italian Communist Party," L'Unità now proclaims itself simply as the party's "newspaper."

"Our intention," said the newspaper's co-editor, Fabio Mussi, in announcing the newspaper's new look, is to publish "a newspaper of modern and critical information and not just a party bulletin."

The change was the latest of the party's efforts to remodel its image and its appeal to voters among an increasingly affluent electorate, which in recent years has shown less interest in the Communists' traditional message.

The party had appeared to command about 30 percent of the nation's voters, but in two elections in the past two years it has dropped below that.

With the collapse early this month of the coalition government headed by Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, the Communists and their rivals are looking ahead to early elections this summer.

Announcing the changes in L'Unità, Massimo D'Alema, a member of the party secretariat, said the party was worried that its dogmatic newspaper appealed only to the party faithful.

The new paper, he said, would try "to interest and represent a section of democratic and leftist public opinion wider than the traditional one made up of Communist electors."

As part of its appeal to new readers, said Mr. Mussi, the co-editor, the paper will add sections on books, records, weekend entertainment, and science and technology.

The redesigning of the paper underlined the Italian Communists' continued efforts to distance themselves from their Leninist past, a move that began in the 1970s with the Eurocommunist movement.

More recently, the party has

## In Iceland, Challenge To Coalition

Agence France-Presse

REYKJAVIK — The governing conservative coalition is facing an unexpected challenge in elections Saturday from a former industry minister who resigned in a tax scandal but who is still regarded as a national hero, and from a militant feminist party.

Albert Guðmundsson, 63, a populist and a political maverick, set up his own Citizens Party recently after being forced to resign his ministry. He is expected to draw more than 10 percent of the vote, largely to the detriment of his former conservative Independence Party.

The 24 seats held by the Independence Party, with 14 held by its partner, the centrist, agrarian Progressive Party, have given it a comfortable hold on the 60-seat parliament, the Althing.

[But an opinion poll published Wednesday in the Reykjavik newspaper DV, indicated the two parties would win only 32 seats together, barely a majority. The Associated Press reported. The new parliament is to have 63 seats.]

The other major challenger is the Women's List party. Opinion polls indicate it may win 11 percent of the vote. It now holds three seats. It advocates sexual equality, environmental protection, greater welfare spending and a winding down of the commitment to NATO.

Prime Minister Steingrímur Hermannsson is running on a record of economic achievements. Until recently, that had made the coalition's return to power seem certain. Inflation declined from 130 percent in 1983 to 12 percent in 1986, and unemployment is virtually nonexistent. Gross domestic product rose 6 percent in 1986.

But Mr. Guðmundsson's popularity is threatening the Independence Party, despite the tax affair. The tax authorities said his alleged offense, failure to report \$7,000 in income from a wholesaling company he owned, was not a ground for criminal prosecution. Mr. Guðmundsson said the incident resulted from an oversight.

His business activities have included importing cars, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, as well as presiding over the affairs of two banks. He was the first Icelandic professional in European clubs, playing for Paris Racing Club, Nice and Turin in the early 1950s.

Icelandic pride was enhanced by the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik in October, and by the opening last week of an international airport near the NATO base at Keflavik.

The result has been decline in popular support for the anti-NATO stance of the 10 opposition members of parliament who belong to the People's Alliance.

The Social Democrats, who hold nine seats, could show significant gains on Saturday. Their new leader, Baldvin Hannibalsson, has built support for the party by discarding pacifist views and economic theories that favor state control.

## N.Y. Court Overturns Anti-Smoking Rules

The Associated Press

ALBANY, New York — A state supreme court judge on Friday overturned a set of regulations that would have limited smoking in most public buildings in New York.

The regulations were issued by the state Public Health Council. Justice Harold Hughes ruled that the issue was not whether smoking should be banned, but that such widespread restrictions should be imposed by the state legislature, not by the council.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Aquino Wants to Form Citizens' Army

MANILA (Reuters) — President Corason Aquino called Friday for the formation of an army of trained citizens to confront leftist rebels and rightist groups that he said were seeking to take power in the Philippines. "The challenge is to mobilize people and involve them in the defense of their values and communities, but with all the safeguards that will prevent the abuse of this great power," she told army reservists at a suburban military camp. Mrs. Aquino said she would turn down four coup attempts and maintain by dissident military factions since she took office in February 1986. Peace talks with the Communist insurgents, who have been fighting the government for 18 years, broke down in January.

The new constitution, she said, provides for an armed force of citizens who have undergone military training. A presidential aide said the force would be similar to Israel's citizen's army, which is mobilized during national emergencies.

### New Zealand Expels Soviet Diplomat

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (UPI) — The third-ranking diplomat at the Soviet Embassy, Sergei Budnik, has been identified as a KGB agent and has been ordered out of the country within seven days, Prime Minister David Lange said Friday.

The Soviet ambassador in Wellington, Vladimir Bykov, said he was "utterly surprised" at New Zealand's action and warned of retaliation. "We place full responsibility on New Zealand for this unfair action and its possible consequences," Mr. Bykov said in a statement.

### Nakasone Vows to Press for Sales Tax

TOKYO (NYT) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone vowed Friday to continue fighting for the passage of a 5 percent sales tax, a day after it was rejected by the Japanese parliament.

"The mist has lifted, and I now have a clear sky," Mr. Nakasone told Japanese reporters. "The Nakasone cabinet has always had to labor under a situation where there are no outs and the bases are isolated." His combative manner stood in contrast to a widespread belief among Japanese political commentators that Mr. Nakasone had been severely wounded after a coalition of opposition parties forced him on Thursday night to withdraw his disputed tax program.

### Iran Warns Kuwait on Ship Registry

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Iran's president, Ali Khamenei, said Friday that Kuwait's reported transfer of ship registrations to the Soviet Union and planned transfer of others to the United States was "an extremely ugly and dangerous move," tantamount to "inviting" the superpowers into the Gulf, Tehran Radio said.

The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying at Friday prayer in Tehran that Kuwait should remember that it is within the range of Iranian firepower. Kuwait was reported last week to have transferred registrations in an attempt to prevent Iranian attacks.

Also Friday, Iraqi warplanes fired a missile into an oil tanker in the northern Gulf and Iranian marines briefly seized a Kuwaiti-flag freighter off Abu Dhabi, maritime salvage executives reported. (Reuters, AP)

### U.S. Indicts 15 White Supremacists

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fifteen white supremacists were indicted Friday in Arkansas and Colorado on charges of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government and murdering a Denver radio talk show host in 1984, the Justice Department announced.

A federal grand jury in Fort Smith, Arkansas, accused 10 of them of conspiring to overthrow the government over a 21-month period beginning in July 1983. The 10, many previously arrested on related charges, were affiliated with the white supremacist groups the Order, Aryan Nations or the Ku Klux Klan.

FBI agents arrested eight persons, including the former head of the Michigan Ku Klux Klan, in a nationwide sweep Friday, officials said. The other seven were already imprisoned.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Spanish Air Controllers Cancel Strike

MADRID (AP) — Spanish air traffic controllers canceled a three-day strike they had scheduled for early May, but they said Friday that they still planned to strike on May 15, 22, 23, 29, 30 and 31, pending the outcome of talks on Monday with the government on work hours and health coverage. Employees of the state-owned airlines continued a work-to-rule protest and Iberia said about 50 percent of its flights from Spain had been delayed Friday morning.

Employees of the state-run railroad, Renfe, met Friday with management to establish required minimum service during a strike scheduled for April 30 and three days in May. Airline and rail workers are protesting the government's proposal to limit wage increases to 5 percent.

French air traffic controllers observed a two-hour work stoppage on Friday morning from 6:30 to 8:30 for the fourth straight day. Unions representing the controllers called for additional strikes on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. (IBT)

The Association of Flight Attendants, the largest U.S. flight attendants union, is reported to be urging Congress to ban smoking aboard jetliners. The union says it is concerned about the health effects of drifting tobacco smoke on airline cabin crews. (AP)

Air Canada plans next week to begin a smoking ban on its flights between New York and Toronto and Montreal. (AP)

Piedmont Airlines and Delta Air Lines have been granted the right to operate new scheduled services to London. Piedmont will fly from Charlotte, North Carolina, and Delta from Cincinnati. (APF)

## France Tightens Rules On Drunken Driving

Reuters

PARIS — France adopted measures on Friday to curb drunken driving and also banned alcohol advertisements on television.

In a rare display of unanimity, the National Assembly approved legislation early Friday that doubles prison terms for drunken drivers involved in fatal traffic accidents.

The legislation, which was sponsored by Justice Minister Alain Chalon, allows for prison terms of two months to two years and sets higher fines for drunken driving, ranging from 2,000 francs to 30,000 francs (\$330 to \$5,000).

Mr. Chalon announced during parliamentary debate that alcohol advertisements on France's private television channels would be banned. He said legislation would be presented to impose the ban before the end of the summer parliamentary session in June.

Only the four private channels had been authorized previously to advertise alcohol.

Television companies said Thursday night that the ban on advertising would cost a total of about 100 million francs. No restrictions were placed on advertising in the print media or on billboards.

Political sources said cross-party support for the legislation was achieved because of the 77 deaths in road accidents over the Easter weekend, one of France's busiest.

About 2,500 people were injured in road accidents during the holiday period, police said. Almost 11,000 people died in road accidents in 1985, and about 40 percent were alcohol-related, according to road safety organizations.

France has one of the highest per capita alcohol consumption rates in Europe. The French traditional

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## U.S. Building Collapses, 9 Die

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut — A high-rise apartment building under construction here collapsed, killing at least 9 persons and trapping 19 construction workers under tons of rubble. Officials said Friday that there was little hope of saving them.

Rescuers using dogs and microphones picked through tons of concrete and steel.

Officials said 71 workers had been at the site, some of them high in the steel framework of what was to be a 13-story building, when four to six stories that had been completed collapsed as concrete floor-

ing slabs were being hoisted into place.

Forty-one workers were alive, including 12 who were hospitalized, Mayor Thomas Bucci said Friday.

Mr. Bucci said that four persons had been declared dead and their bodies removed. Five had been spotted and were presumed dead.

The cause of the collapse had not been determined.

The project, L'Ambiance Plaza, was being built on the edge of the central business district in Bridgeport, Connecticut's largest city with about 143,000 residents, 65 miles (105 kilometers) northeast of New York City. (AP, NYT)

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## House Rebuffs Reagan, Approves 2 Restrictions On Nuclear Weapons

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House has overruled President Ronald Reagan's opposition and approved two nuclear weapons restrictions. The move came after administration supporters dropped a challenge to the proposals.

The Democratic-controlled House voted, 208-178, Thursday to approve an appropriations bill that included provisions to require U.S. adherence to the 1979 arms limitation treaty and to ban all but the smallest tests of nuclear weapons.

The bill would appropriate about \$2.5 million for a variety of government programs. Republican opponents had said they would try to remove the arms-control provisions from the bill, but Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas and the House speaker, said the restrictions were supported by "a very big majority" of the 435 members.

Opponents eventually dropped their opposition without a formal vote.

Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, one of the chief opponents, said: "I'm sure we would lose if we voted. Since we're going to be considering the defense budget next month and since these issues will be better off to fight this."

Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, one of the bill's supporters, expressed surprise at the lack of formal attempts to strike the provisions. But she agreed with Mr. Hyde that the issue would be debated again.

"In two weeks or so," she said, "we'll be back at it" when the Pentagon budget bill is considered.

Neither provision is directly tied to U.S.-Soviet talks to reduce or eliminate nuclear weapons in Europe, but administration officials have argued that congressional restrictions would interfere with U.S. negotiations.

The bill's future is uncertain. It now goes to the Democratic-controlled Senate, where opponents say they may try to delay consideration. If the measure passes the Senate, Mr. Reagan could veto it.

Vice President George Bush restated the administration's opposition to the arms control elements in the bill.

"We've made very clear our con-

cerns about taking these things on" to a spending bill, he said. "I don't know what the House action alone, what effect it would have, but clearly we feel that if such amendments were forced upon us, it would not be good, by the entire Congress, and I don't think that will happen."

Representative Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, said Congress should not interfere in the U.S.-Soviet talks. "How irresponsible can we be?" he asked his colleagues.

But Mr. Wright said the two provisions "help the peace process. We believe it's in the best interests of the United States."

The SALT-2 proposal would require the United States to return to the limits set on some types of weapons outlined in the 1979 pact.

Although Mr. Reagan pronounced the treaty "fatally flawed" during his 1980 presidential campaign, once in office he pledged that the United States would abide by its limits as long as the Soviet Union did.

However, Mr. Reagan has repeatedly charged the Soviet Union with violating the pact, a contention denied by Moscow.

Last spring, Mr. Reagan said the treaty would no longer guide U.S. decisions on building long-range atomic weapons.

In November, the treaty's limits of 1,320 nuclear warheads, carried by bombers and submarines, were breached by the United States when it equipped a B-52 bomber to carry cruise missiles.

The testing proposal would allow tests of weapons of one kiloton or less, as long as the Soviet Union also refrained from testing larger weapons. By contrast, the U.S. bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 was about 20 kilotons, the explosive force equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT.

Supporters of the testing proposal argued it was the best way to move the superpowers toward a comprehensive ban on atomic tests. Underground testing is now permitted, but a comprehensive ban has long been a chief goal of arms control advocates.

The administration has argued that testing is needed to ascertain that the current stockpile is reliable and to develop new weapons.



## Gunman Kills 6, Wounds 13 at Florida Shopping Center

A boy is helped to safety at a shopping center in Palm Bay, Florida, where a gunman killed two policemen and four other persons before the police seized him early Friday in a super-

market. At least 13 persons were wounded. The suspect, William Cruise, about 60 years old, held off the police for more than seven hours. The police moved in after he released three hostages.

AP Wirephoto

## In Argentina, an Army at War With Itself

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The command structure of the Argentine Army virtually collapsed during the military rebellions that erupted in the last week, according to reports here.

From the old command structure has emerged a new high command that, it is widely believed, will be more responsive to the concerns of the mutineers and other mid-level officers than to President Raul Alfonsín.

Legislators close to the events said generals had found themselves with almost no subordinate officers or troops when they tried to obey Mr. Alfonsín's order to put down one of the four rebellions, in which 60 to 70 officers took over the infantry school at Campo de Mayo near Buenos Aires.

Though violence was averted when the president himself went to the base on Sunday, the legislators

said the situation was worse than it appeared and was approaching civil war.

The army crisis was born of the continuing debate over whether low- and mid-level officers should be tried for their part in killings and other human rights violations during the military's campaign to wipe out a guerrilla insurgency in the mid-1970s. An estimated 9,000 people died after being detained by military or police forces.

Marcelo Subrin, a member of the Chamber of Deputies from the president's Radical Civic Union party, said he had gone to Campo de Mayo on Sunday and talked to officers at the other schools there.

"They were confused and did not know who was in charge of their units," he said.

An opposition politician who also talked to the rebels said that while it was true they had surrendered and that the president had not negotiated, mid-level officers had come out of the crisis with the

"management of the army" in its hands.

The politician, who did not want to be identified, said General José Dante Cardil, who took over as chief of staff Thursday with a pledge to impose discipline, did not have the confidence of the troops.

But, he said, the deputy chief of staff, General Fausto Gonzalez, was "committed to them."

It was the naming of General Gonzalez as deputy chief that brought an end to two small rebellions that erupted Tuesday in the north, in opposition to General Cardil's appointment.

Ricardo Kirschbaum, a columnist for Clarin, the country's largest newspaper, said that when the order went out from the president last Friday to put down the uprising at Campo de Mayo, it produced an immediate "horizontal cut" in the army.

Mid-level officers, by and large, did not respond to their superiors, he said, even those who were in units not involved in the rebellions. In some units, officers voted on whether to carry out orders and apply them down the line, Mr. Kirschbaum said.

Within the army, the contention is that those who were lieutenants and captains during the anti-insurgency campaign of the 1970s and

are generally no higher in rank than lieutenant colonel today should not be tried for what they did because they were usually following orders.

Between 200 and 450 officers, about one-third of them on active duty and the remainder retired, face possible federal indictment.

They are not necessarily the only officers who were involved, but no more cases may be filed because Congress, at the president's urging, adopted legislation in December setting Feb. 22 as the deadline for filing. The deadline was intended to speed proceedings and help remove some of the tension within the military over whom might be charged.

Mr. Alfonsín has long been sympathetic to the claim of mid-level officers that they should not be treated the same as those who issued the orders. But until the recent crisis he found no support for that idea among opposition politicians or in the courts. Now the Supreme Court is thought to be considering a ruling that would serve as a precedent.

Although the view is widely shared within the army and navy, the rebels complained that the former high command, led by General Hector Rios Erenu, had not presented the argument forcefully enough to the civilian authorities.

## U.S. Is Urged to Perfect Anti-Satellite Systems

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has perfected its spy satellites to the point where they could track U.S. ships trying to protect shipping in the Gulf, according to General John L. Piotrowski, head of the U.S. Space Command.

He said the Soviet satellites could relay the information directly to Soviet vessels trying to sink the U.S. ships.

General Piotrowski made the assessment on Thursday as he urged a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to support air force anti-satellite programs that Congress is expected to cut when it passes President Ronald Reagan's fiscal 1988 military budget.

The air force general said that, "if the United States were ever called upon to enforce the free flow of oil to the Western world through the Strait of Hormuz, or to deploy military forces to fulfill our obligations to NATO allies, Soviet satellites 'could provide time-critical tracking and targeting of U.S. troop reinforcements in ports and of U.S. convoys and battle groups during their movement across the oceans.'"

He said the Soviet Union has demonstrated the capability to send data directly from satellites to ships instead of having to pass it through ground receivers or drop packets of film to Earth, which are methods the United States and Soviet Union relied upon in the early days of overhead reconnaissance.

Pentagon sources said the United States also has the capability to pass information from satellites to warships.

The sources said, however, that the Soviet Union has placed more emphasis on satellite surveillance of the seas than has the United States.

General Piotrowski said the United States should pursue its current anti-satellite effort, including work on a projectile launched by an F-15 fighter that collides with a hostile satellite.

## Reagan Library Rejects Stanford

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation, which has been raising money for a \$100 million presidential library and public affairs center at Stanford University, has announced that it has abandoned Stanford and will search for a new location, in southern California.

The announcement Thursday followed objections from the Stanford faculty, which expressed concern that the library could compromise the university's independence by linking it with Reagan conservatism.

The foundation did not mention the faculty opposition in its announcement. It said its decision was based on a desire to keep the library and public affairs center on a single site, which it said "cannot be accomplished" at Stanford.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Changes Sweeping University Curricula

Colleges and universities across the United States are re-examining and changing their curricula, defining what an educated person should know and designing courses accordingly. The New York Times reports that the changes are the most sweeping since the student unrest of the 1960s and 1970s. In part they are a reaction to those years, when many institutions, according to students' demands for more control over the courses they took, reduced or abolished curriculum requirements.

Now the pendulum is swinging back. Interdisciplinary courses are proliferating. Core curricula are being tightened, with all students at some institutions required to take the same basic courses in literature and science.

"When you have 1,000 kids reading the same book, you get a lot of intellectual arguments in the dorms," says James V. Mirillo, a professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University.

Many educators hold that any lasting change depends on forcing faculty members to think beyond their own disciplines. "As long as the ultimate authority for everything that gets done is lodged in the departments, I don't see how it is possible to create a coherent program," says Donald Levine, dean of undergraduates at the University of Chicago.

Leon Botstein, president of Bard College, says, "The last frontier of educational reform is the way faculty members are trained in graduate school."

Short Takes

The 1986 award for security engineering officer of the year has been presented by the State



**GOOD CLEAN FUN** — Ryan Wojtyla, 2, makes a gleeful swing through a mud puddle with the help of his father, Larry, during Mud Day in Westland, Michigan. The day was sponsored by the local county park system for children of all ages during spring school vacations.

Department to Frederick K. Crocker for supervising technical aspects of the new U.S. embassy building in Moscow. When the award was announced in January, the department was aware that the building had security problems. The New York Times reports. But members of Con-

gress and intelligence officials had not charged, as they now have, that it had been contaminated with Soviet eavesdropping devices. Mr. Crocker received a \$5,000 award and a certificate.

Guns often are used to withdraw large amounts of other people's cash from banks, but an Alaska bank is offering to give away 44-caliber revolvers to some investors. The gun offer applies to those who invest \$10,000 in three-year certificates of deposit, which will pay 4 percent interest — plus the gun's retail value of \$675. Buzz Hoffman, president of Alaska Continental Bank in Anchorage, said the 1,000 Smith & Wesson revolvers will carry an Alutian logo after the rugged annual Anchorage-to-Nome trail sled dog race.

Meat producers are enjoying their biggest boom in years while crop producers continue to suffer from low prices and slack demand. The two sides of agriculture, plants and animals, each account for about half of the annual U.S. gross farm revenue of \$150 billion. In part because the national cattle herd, at 102 million, is the smallest it has been in 25 years, and in part because early spring storms caused cattle losses, cow steers are selling for 70 cents a pound (\$1.54 a kilogram), the highest price in three years.

"Quiet rooms" have been set up by managers of some rock concerts for parents who accompany their offspring to the concerts but cannot stand the noise. At Nassau Coliseum in Uniondale, New York, dozens of grownups gathered in a sound-proofed room beneath the stands to lounge and snack while upstairs, 18,000 youngsters jumped to the music of the Bon Jovi group. "You used to see parents hanging around outside, sitting in their cars, going to movies and just hanging around until the kids are done," said Bruce Lari, who has set up the quiet rooms in Uniondale, New Orleans, and Long Beach, California, and plans to add more elsewhere.

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Roger Cazes, Owner of Paris's Brasserie Lipp, Dies

The Associated Press

PARIS — Roger Cazes, 73, the longtime owner of the Brasserie Lipp, the Left Bank cafe-restaurant frequented by France's politicians and intellectuals, died Thursday.

Mr. Cazes had worked at the brasserie since 1936, first under the eye of his father, Marcel Cazes. He took charge after his father's death in 1965. Roger Cazes' nephew, Michel Cazes, is his designated successor, the brasserie said.

Lipp has drawn writers such as Ernest Hemingway, Francois Sagan and Antoine de Saint-Exupery,

as well as important political figures over several decades. Georges Pompidou and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing made up a public quarrel in 1965 over dinner there at the insistence of President Charles de Gaulle, who was said to have told them: "Go to a restaurant where you'll be seen. Why not chez Lipp? And tip off a photographer!"

It was Mr. Cazes who decided at a glance whether his guests rated a place in the main dining room or were to be relegated to the second floor.

Other Deaths

Anna Maximilian Potok, 89, co-founder of Maximilian fur, whose sumptuous designer furs were worn by some of the world's most fashionable women, Wednesday of heart failure in New York.

James A. Boyle, 81, the judge

who handled the inquest into the 1969 drowning death of Mary Jo Kopechne in a car driven by Senator Edward M. Kennedy at Chappaquiddick, Massachusetts, Tuesday after a long illness at his home in Falmouth, Massachusetts.

Henry (Hainie) Bean, 76, a clarinetist and veteran of the Tommy Dorsey and Red Nichols orchestras, Sunday of cancer in Burbank, California.

Claude Jutra, 56, the award-winning Canadian film director, apparently from drowning. He had been missing since November. His body was recovered Sunday from the St. Lawrence River.

Justus Radevici (Jack) Lawrence, 83, a publicist who was the U.S. Army's top public relations officer in Europe during World War II, Tuesday of cardiopulmonary failure in New York.



Roger Cazes

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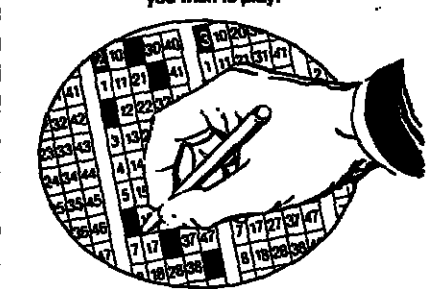
PRIZES	NO. OF PRIZES	PRIZE VALUE*
1ST PRIZE 6 OUT OF 6 PLUS BONUS	1	\$13,890,588.80
2ND PRIZE 5 OUT OF 6 PLUS BONUS	10	\$443,481.80
3RD PRIZE 5 OUT OF 6	716	\$3,704.70
4TH PRIZE 4 OUT OF 6	48,917	\$139.20
5TH PRIZE 3 OUT OF 6	965,112	\$10.00
TOTAL PRIZE VALUE	1,014,756	\$17,443,226.10

\*All prizes quoted in Canadian dollars. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes are calculated on a percentage of the total prize pool. Since the prize pool fluctuates from draw to draw, the size of the prizes will vary from the size of the prizes shown above.

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## Senate Unit Rejects Penalties On Pakistan Over Nuclear Issue

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted not to penalize Pakistan for what U.S. intelligence has reported to be a nuclear weapons drive.

The 11-to-8 vote Thursday was interpreted on Capitol Hill as a blow to the anti-proliferation forces that have been urging Congress to withhold substantial amounts of U.S. aid from Pakistan. These forces had considered the Senate committee a likely place to win a victory.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had previously voted, as the Senate committee did Thursday, to warn Pakistan of U.S. concern about nonproliferation but not to make any cuts for this reason.

There was considerable debate in the Senate committee about the security threat to Pakistan from Soviet military action in Afghanistan and over Pakistan's role in that conflict. In effect, the lawmakers were balancing nonproliferation concerns with concerns about Afghanistan.

Undersecretary of State Michael H. Armacost made a last-minute plea to the committee, urging a vote against sanctions on Pakistan. He contended that it would be a bad time to penalize Pakistan because the country was "taking a whole of a baton" in its border areas from Soviet and Afghan forces.

Pakistan, he said, is also involved in negotiations about a political settlement of the Afghan war, and he said there were "some hints" of success in these talks.

Mr. Armacost said that Pakistan "fully understands" the consequences of acquiring or testing a nuclear device and that a public ultimatum to that country would be "counterproductive, not productive."

The position accepted by the Senate and House committees "has no teeth and doesn't even have guns," complained Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California. He was one of the sponsors of a plan to require Pakistan to stop producing "weapons-grade nuclear material" or lose \$100 million of the \$625 million in U.S. aid proposed for Pakistan in fiscal 1988, which begins Oct. 1.

Mr. Cranston argued just before the vote that withholding \$100 million would leave enough in Pakistan's package to permit the United States "to shore up the freedom fighters in Afghanistan and also have a policy on nuclear proliferation."

He maintained that Pakistan did not deserve its full foreign-aid allocation when it was "breaking statements made to the president and moving forward to a nuclear-weapons capacity."

Mr. Cranston was referring to a 1984 exchange of correspondence between President Ronald Reagan and President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan in which Mr. Reagan insisted — and in which General Zia was said to have agreed — that Pakistan enrich uranium to a level no higher than five percent, too low for weapons purposes.

Last November, U.S. intelligence was reported to have said that Pakistan had enriched uranium to 93.5 percent at its Kahuta plant. This is higher than necessary for nuclear weapons.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican from North Carolina, had argued that a cut in aid "undoubtedly would be seen by Pakistan as a hostile act" by a previously reliable U.S. ally.

In another action, the committee voted 10 to 9 along party lines to forbid the U.S. sale of financing of supersonic jet aircraft to Central American countries. This was intended to prevent the administration from going through with a proposed sale of F-5E fighters to Honduras.

Hanoi Considers U.S. Offer to Send A Special Envoy

Agence France-Press

HANOI — Vietnam said Friday that it was studying a U.S. proposal to send a presidential envoy to Hanoi to discuss humanitarian issues, notably the problem of U.S. soldiers missing in action in the Vietnam War.

"We are in the process of studying the proposal, which we've just received," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

John W. Vessey Jr., a retired U.S. Army general and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been appointed by President Ronald Reagan to visit Vietnam if Hanoi accepts the proposal.

The U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action since the Vietnam War are considered by Washington as much of an obstacle to normal relations with Hanoi as is the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.



Sri Lankans examining photographs in an effort to identify the victims in Tuesday's bombing at the Colombo bus station.

## Bribery Said to Mar China Business Scene

By Daniel Southard

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Chinese officials are increasingly soliciting bribes from foreign businessmen negotiating for contracts in China, according to several businessmen who live here or visit regularly. The growth of such corruption could discourage outside investment and intensify the political power struggle here.

Since China began doing business on a regular basis with Japan and the West in the late 1970s, gift-giving has often been used by foreign business executives to help penetrate the Chinese bureaucracy.

But over the past few years, as Beijing has sought the foreign investment and technology that it needs to modernize the country, that practice has become much more widespread, with some officials now asking that bribes be deposited in foreign bank accounts, the businessmen say.

Corruption is one of the most politically sensitive issues in China. Some analysts say critics could argue that corruption is one of the results of Deng Xiaoping's decisions to introduce market-oriented economic changes and reduce central government control. Practices such as bribe-taking could strengthen the hand of those within China's ruling hierarchy who oppose the scope and pace of the changes, these analysts say.

Two Americans, a Hong Kong Chinese and a Japanese doing business here agreed to talk about bribery in China as long as they were not identified. All intend to continue working here and declined to name any of the Chinese officials alleged to be taking bribes. The four are not acquainted with each other and were interviewed separately.

The businessmen said the amount of money involved in bribes varies with the size of contracts. They said that bribes can range from a few hundred dollars in the first instance to as much as \$10,000 or more. Subsequent requests are often more.

"It used to be that you could hand a guy a camera, and he'd be delighted," one of the American businessmen said. "But those days are gone."

He added, "Nowadays, they want at least several hundred dollars for a start and then it goes into the thousands."

Chinese officials acknowledge that cases of economic crime, which includes bribery, have increased in recent years. But they

also argue that they have taken strong measures to prevent it. The official Guangming Ribao newspaper reported last week that a police official in southern Guangdong Province was sentenced to death for accepting bribes and bribes from unidentified sources amounting to more than \$64,000 over a four-year period.

Last year, the authorities announced several cases of severe punishment for bribe takers. Among them:

• In April, an employee of a state-owned company was executed for selling to foreign and Hong Kong businessmen "state secrets" concerning China's automobile imports and negotiations undertaken with competing businesses. The daughter of a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee was sentenced to 17 years in prison for bribes in connection with the case.

• Last July, a Shanghai court jailed two Hong Kong businessmen, one for six months and the other for a year, for paying more than \$8,100 in bribes to a high-ranking party official. The official was jailed for life.

• Last September, a Chinese in charge of a construction project in southern China was sentenced to death for accepting about \$28,000 in bribes from construction companies based on the mainland and in Hong Kong.

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## Sri Lanka Continues Air Raids on Rebel Bases

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan Air Force bombed seven Tamil rebel hideouts Friday as part of a campaign to eliminate northern guerrilla bases, the government said.

President Junius R. Jayawardene ordered the air raids against the guerrillas in response to a week of rebel attacks in which at least 248 people died.

Tilak Ramakara, director of the government media center, said seven hideouts of two Tamil groups were destroyed Friday on the Jaffna Peninsula, which is controlled by the rebels. He did not provide details or cite casualties.

Other officials have said that 160 rebels were killed in air raids on Wednesday and Thursday.

The government has blamed two Tamil separatist groups, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students, for the bombing Tuesday at the Colombo bus station in which at least 106 people were killed and 295 wounded. Both groups have denied responsibility.

In addition, 142 people, mostly Sinhalese, died in assaults in the eastern part of the country.

The national security minister, Lalith Athulathumudali, said Friday that the air raids would continue until all bases of the two Tamil groups suspected in the Colombo bus terminal bombing were destroyed.

Land Minister Gamini Dissanayake said in Parliament on Thursday that the guerrilla bases must be eradicated because the insurgents have refused to negotiate.

"We have decided to wipe them out," he said.

Other officials have said that the bombing raids were also intended to help appease the angry Sinhalese majority on the island.

Parliament extended the national state of emergency for another month. It has been in force since 1983 and renewed monthly since then. It gives the government sweeping powers to deal with insurgents, including arrest and detention without charge.

The government's handling of the situation has been strongly criticized by opposition members of Parliament. On Friday, policemen dragged from Parliament several outraged deputies who accused the government of murdering unprotected civilians in the air raids.

Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa told Parliament on Friday that there could be no more talk of a negotiated settlement until peace was restored.

The official was jailed for life.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Finding 'New' Works From Bologna School

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The dream of all talented dealers is to find wonders by exploring the unknown. The second bit seems to be the easier part of the proposition. The script can be fascinating, the images are rarely convincing. "The School of Bologna 1570-1730" is an ambitious effort by two brilliant dealers, Derick Johns and Philip Harari, whose firm, Harari & Johns is three minutes walk up from Christie's at 12 Duke Street.

Johns ran the Old Masters Department at Sotheby's for years before leaving in 1981 to go into partnership with Harari, the son of Max Harari, managing director of Wildenstein's London. He too has had prolonged experience on the financial side of the art business. They know all the ropes, have a worldwide network of contacts with museums and high-powered collectors, board fights at the drop of a hat when the chance of finding a good thing looms in the offing.

Their exhibition of "Twenty-Four Bolognese and Emilian Paintings," as the description goes, not

all for sale, is their first in six years. It gives some idea of what the best eye and the sharpest financial mind can hope to achieve in the market as it stands.

Johns' interest in the Bolognese school was triggered by one of those discoveries that make every art buff feel that the world is not such a bad place to live in. Routinely viewing an Old Master paintings

## SOUREN MELIKIAN

sale at Bonham's in July 1985, Johns was struck by the portrait of a young boy emptying the contents of a glass held in one hand while balancing a decanter in the other. Bonham's described it as a work of the "School of Carracci." Johns' eye told him that, underneath the coating of grimy varnish, there must be an admirable portrait. D. Stephen Pepper, who currently lays down the law on what is "by" the Carracci and what is not, gave it the seal of approval.

Annibale Carracci, his brother Agostino and their elder cousin Lodovico are the towering figures in a

movement that emerged around 1580 in Bologna. The city had no princely patronage, but one of the oldest universities and, therefore, ideas. Pepper, in his introduction to the exhibition catalogue, links what he aptly characterizes as "a renewed sense of naturalism" with the views of the Archbishop of Bologna. The churchman thought that the success of the Protestant Reformation movement lay in its simple way of presenting the doctrines of faith to "unlettered people." He wanted direct didactic representation in religious iconography. This implied a rejection of the sophistication of Mannerism with its literary allusions and its visual stylization.

Without actually saying it, Pepper suggests that the Carracci's role in this may have had something to do with their modest social origins. Lodovico was the son of a butcher, Agostino and Annibale the sons of a tailor. Annibale's observation of daily life in unconventional postures led to some of the most brilliant innovations in portrait painting. The portrait of the boy promptly found its way into the hands of Peter Sharp, the owner of the Carlisle Hotel in New York, who took to collecting Old Masters a short while ago. It is a star piece in the traveling exhibition that started in the autumn in Bologna and is currently at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

This got Johns hooked on the Carracci. Within a year, he stumbled upon another portrait, dubbed "a Bassano" in some minor sale. The rounded shoulders, the detail of the folds, the back of the boy's head, are certainly reminiscent of the characters in daily life scenes painted by the Bassano family. But the concentrated expression, with a touch of tired yet avid bitterness, the tense gesture of the hands raising the beaker to the lips suggest a stronger hand — Annibale. Pepper concluded, dating it to around 1590-92.

In between the two Annibale Carraccis, as the two portraits will be seen at least for a few years to come, Johns found an elaborate composition again classified as Bolognese School work. It is hard to imagine anything more different than this "Holy Family with St. John" done by Denys Calvaert. The Antwerp-born artist left his home for Italy around 1560, never to return to Flanders. He spent some time in Bologna and was in Rome by 1572 working with the famous artist and critic Giorgio Vasari on the decoration of the Sala Regia in the Vatican. When he came back to Bologna in 1575, he worked in a Mannerist style illustrated by this soppy, prissy scene painted on copper in a mood that almost anticipates the French 18th century at its most flippant. All the same, this was another discovery. Actually the "Holy Family" was among the first paintings to be sold after the opening at Harari & Johns on April 8.

The head of an Evangelist formerly in the Gambier-Parry collection is a singularly more exciting find. Pepper considers it to be "an autograph work of Guido Reni" about whom he has written the monograph that currently serves as a reference book on the subject. The historian explains that it was customary for Reni to produce several variants on the same theme such as, for example, an elderly



Annibale Carracci: "Boy Drinking."



Guido Reni: "Head of a Saint."

gois Clouet. There is no chiaroscuro, so typical of the Bolognese School, hardly any sense of volume and none of the dramatic tension one associates with Reni, Guercino and the rest of them. The cool, you might say frozen appearance, reminds one of Frans Hals. If that is the work of a Bolognese artist, and more specifically, of Reni, — which some related portraits in the Museo Capitolino in Rome seem to support — this is a freak in the development of Italian art, as yet unaccounted for. Pepper dates it to the last phase of Reni's work, roughly within the decade that precedes his death in 1642.

When asked in a telephone interview how he explained the resemblance to northern European art at that time, the scholar said that it was "coincidental." Yet experience shows that "coincidence" in art history is mostly synonymous with undetected links and influences. For art hunters, there is greater scope for discoveries in these obscure phases than anywhere else. It should be exploited as long as the going is good. To put it more explicitly: as long as the label sticks.

Luckily for art explorers, from then on, the course followed by Bolognese art becomes full of surprises partly because so much of it remains uncharted. Interest in this area, commercially stimulated by the shortage of works of the more highly regarded periods, took off only recently. Two of the more astonishing paintings in the exhibition are scenes of peasant life painted on copper in an oval format. They are catalogued as paintings by Giuseppe Maria Crespi circa 1710.

The groundwork on "Giuseppe Maria Crespi and the Emergence of Genre Painting in Italy" has only just been covered. An exhibition held in the autumn at the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, is accompanied by a volume with that title by John T. Spike and other contributors. It is a model of scholarship. Yet a good deal remains in the dark. Concerning the matter in hand, only one picture of a woman washing dishes in a kitchen, now in the Palazzo Pitti, bears some connection to the pair exhibited. However, the identity of the hand is not glaringly obvious. Besides, neither the one nor the other resemble much else in work provably by Crespi. The only unquestionable thing about these two peasant scenes is their remarkable quality. At \$150,000, the price reportedly paid to Harari & Johns by Peter Sharp, they may rate as one of the more inspired buys of the season.

If the unofficial point of the show was to tickle the viewer's curiosity, it has fully succeeded. On the other hand, its declared intention to have it as a kind of miniature companion exhibition to the current Metropolitan Museum blockbuster, "The Age of Correggio and the Carracci" in order "to present outstanding works of this school" is unconvincing. It fails to be consistent in stylistic development — which is impossible in only 24 pictures — or quality; there is no way you can discover an undetected masterpiece for peanuts at the rate of one a month. Which is what the paintings for sale suggest may have been the true point of it all. Still, there is no harm in trying.

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Six Fakes Found  
In U.S. Museums

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Officials  
at two galleries of pre-Columbian  
art announced Thursday that  
six major pieces have been with-  
drawn from their collections after  
being ruled to be forgeries by an  
artist in Mexico's Veracruz area.

Three of the works come from  
the St. Louis Art Museum and  
three from the Dallas Museum of  
Art. They are large ceramic ritual  
objects supposedly dating from 600  
to 900 A.D.

The Texas journalists Mimi  
Crossley and E. Logan Wagner dis-  
closed the forgeries in *Connoisseur*  
magazine. In Veracruz last year for  
the opening of the new Jalapa Ar-  
chaeological Museum, they were  
introduced to Brigidio Lara, a  
sculptor in who made small-scale  
replicas for the museum shop. Lara  
created "his own ideas of pre-Columbian art," Crossley said, which  
found their way onto the interna-  
tional market as authentic ancient  
works. "He claims all the people he  
sold directly to knew it was not the  
real thing," according to Crossley,  
"but what happened afterward was  
somebody else's business."

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TO SAY I'VE NEVER BE-  
LIEVED IN BEING ACTIVE  
UNLESS YOU'RE GETTING  
MARRIED.

NOTHING  
HAPPENS  
WITH  
THAT,  
SON.

WELL, I'M NOT  
JUST SAYING THIS  
BUT THEN SOME  
FRIENDS TOLD ME  
ABOUT YOUR  
MARRIAGE.

FABULOUS! AND  
HOW DID OUR  
LINE CHANGE  
YOUR LIFE?

UH... WELL...  
BIG FINISH  
ALMOST OUT  
OF TIME.

YEAH, WELL, THE THING OF  
IT IS, FOR A LONG TIME, AND THEN  
MY GIRLFRIEND AND I  
WERE TOO SLARED, BE-  
CAUSE OF AIDS AND ALL.

UH... WELL...  
BIG FINISH  
ALMOST OUT  
OF TIME.

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A finished work of art.



## Among Gandhi's Critics, Lack of an Alternative Prime Minister

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

**NEW DELHI** — With a potential scandal and countless other headaches, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is receiving a constant thrashing from critics in Parliament. His critics have seldom had it so good.

Yet, the politician widely viewed as Mr. Gandhi's most serious rival on the Indian national scene has a crucial admission. The opposition, he says, is not yet prepared to challenge the prime minister with a personality or a program.

"You know, the government will not fall so easily," said the politician, Ramakrishna Hegde, the chief minister of the southern state of Karnataka. Even if Mr. Gandhi's government collapsed, he said, "no party is in a position to form a government at the moment."

Mr. Hegde is an unusual figure in the bombastic Indian political world. As chief minister, he has resigned twice on "moral" grounds, only to be pressed back into office by supporters.

In the last few years he has become a star of the Janata Party, or



Ramakrishna Hegde

People's Party, and a gently acerbic critic of the government.

Especially among the urban middle class, Mr. Hegde has gained stature as a clean politician, an ultimate accolade meaning that his tenure is untroubled by rumors of payoffs and kickbacks of the kind swirling around the prime minister

today. Indeed, Mr. Hegde is the only figure outside Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party who routinely appears at the top of popularity polls.

When he looks at Parliament, Mr. Gandhi sees a noisy but ineffectual opposition holding only one out of five seats. Looking at a map of India, he sees something different, pointing to why Mr. Hegde has become an important figure.

In recent years, the Congress (I) Party's base in the states has crumbled to the point where it has lost control of the south and much of the east and the north. In most cases, the party lost to regionally based organizations or coalitions. Now, seeking to transform that local opposition into a national force, Mr. Hegde is hoping to create a new federation with the chief ministers from other states not governed by the Congress (I) Party.

In the past, opposition unity has proved elusive, and few doubt the challenges ahead for Mr. Hegde. There is also the admitted problem of coming up with a program.

Mr. Hegde offers "no basic change" in India's foreign policies. In the economic sphere, he argues that the poor are being left behind

under Mr. Gandhi. He wants to decentralize government services, as he has done in Karnataka, a state of 40 million people, to great praise. He opposes "concentrations of wealth" and generally would continue India's socialist approach.

Policies aside, New Delhi is awash with gossip these days about scenarios in which the prime minister could suddenly be driven from office.

According to one, President Zail Singh might even dismiss Mr. Gandhi and ask someone else to form a government, getting support from both the opposition and a breakaway faction of 150 or so Congress Party members. Mr. Hegde has lately paid numerous visits to the disaffected Indian president.

An aide to the prime minister dismissed such talk as "highly exaggerated wish fulfillment" by a handful of disgruntled people. But others contend that Mr. Gandhi's own allies are ready to bolt if the party keeps losing state elections.

The members of the Congress Party will stick to Rajiv Gandhi only if he is in a position to get them elected," Mr. Hegde said. "If his popularity and credibility go down, these people will jump to the other side."

In theory, Mr. Hegde could not himself directly benefit from a defection because he does not serve in Parliament. But the problem with the scenario is that no one of any stature has emerged in or out of the Congress (I) Party as a credible alternative to Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Hegde faces numerous other obstacles, including rivalry with the national Janata Party leader, Chandrasekhar. Still, many are tantalized by his apparent encouragement of talk that he might resign in Karnataka, come to the capital, and try to lead an opposition campaign in the next general election.

Once universally praised for his fresh approach, the prime minister, who won in a landslide in 1984, is now constantly on the defensive. The attacks focus now on assertions that the Congress (I) Party received kickbacks on two overseas weapons contracts and protected a big textile concern accused of fraud.

"He started off so well," Mr. Hegde recalled of Mr. Gandhi's first months after taking office upon the assassination of his mother, Indira Gandhi. "His behavior toward others was perfect, I should say. Now I do not know what hap-

pened, how he suddenly became" — he paused to think of the word — "so rude."

So far there has been no proof of the corruption charges, but Mr. Hegde says it will come. The prime minister, he declared, may have wanted to banish payoffs and kickbacks at first, but was forced to change to the party's old ways.

"His friends must have told him. 'You know, you need money, you cannot go on preaching morals,'" Mr. Hegde said. "He became surrounded by a small coterie and got cut off from everyone else."

Mr. Hegde began his career as a member of the Congress (I) Party. He left in 1969, when Indira Gandhi split the party, driving away party elders, including Mr. Hegde's mentor, Morarji Desai.

Trained as a lawyer, Mr. Hegde served as a leading spokesman when Mr. Desai led the Janata Party government as prime minister in 1977-80.

That period was the only time that India was not led by the dynasty that began with the founding prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, continued on to his daughter, Mrs. Gandhi, through to her son Rajiv.

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### ARMS:

#### Experts Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

military strategy of flexible response?

Would the elimination of the missiles encourage the further de-nuclearization of Western Europe, as some officials fear?

On the first count, advocates of keeping medium-range missiles in Europe have argued that putting medium-range and short-range missiles in Europe shows that the United States would use nuclear weapons and risk retaliation to defend Europe against a conventional or nuclear attack by Moscow.

Mr. Aspin, for example, has advocated that the alliance deploy 50 to 100 medium-range missiles to reassure NATO that the American nuclear guarantee "is alive and well."

This argument has been reinforced by Mr. Scowcroft, who has said that placing the weapons on the ground in Europe would put pressure on the United States to use "them or lose them" in a war.

But advocates of the arms-reduction proposals criticize these arguments.

"The United States is coupled to Europe by unbreakable cultural and economic ties," said Stephen M. Meyer, an associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is an expert on medium-range weapons. "It is an absurdity to talk about it solely in terms of equipment."

James R. Schlesinger, a former defense secretary who also wants to eliminate the missiles, said the argument that the missiles were needed to "couple" American and European security interests might have "the unintended effect of persuading the Europeans that they are nuclearly naked when it simply is not so."

Another key issue is whether the medium- and short-range missiles are needed to carry out NATO's doctrine of flexible response.

Advocates of continued deployment of the medium-range missiles argue that a ban on the systems would create a large gap in Europe's defenses.

Mr. Scowcroft, Mr. Woolsey, and John M. Deutch, a former Energy Department official, have argued that aircraft could fill part but not all of this gap. They also noted that to do this would divert the planes from their conventional role, where they are "desperately needed."

Proponents of eliminating the missiles say that the West would have enough weapons to carry out its flexible response strategy if the missiles were eliminated. Walter B. Slocombe, a ranking Pentagon official in the Carter administration, said that the emerging compromise under discussion in Geneva "would be a modest but useful agreement that does not require drastic changes in NATO strategy."

The third issue is whether the elimination of the missiles would prompt fears about the further de-nuclearization of Europe.

Mr. Scowcroft said last week that it would probably be politically impossible for the West to deploy new short-range missiles in light of the Soviet proposal to do away with them.

But he said the West should not give up its right to deploy such missiles because that would further encourage the psychology of de-nuclearization.

But on Thursday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz asserted that it made no sense for the United States to insist on a right to deploy missiles if it could not exercise that right.

**NUMA Urges Escape Clause**  
Sen. Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, on Friday urged that President Ronald Reagan and NATO insist that any medium-range missile treaty state that it could be abrogated if a balance between West and East conventional forces could not be achieved. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

"I think we ought to serve notice in advance," Mr. Nunn said, "that the supreme national interest would dictate that we take a look at the conventional balance in Europe before we complete the withdrawal" of medium-range systems.

### ARRESTS:

#### Police in France Seize 8 Suspects in 1986 Bomb Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of another group, arrested in March, collected the explosives just before the attacks.

The sources said they believed the two groups provided logistical support for the bombings. Eleven persons were killed and more than 150 wounded in five Paris bombings in September. In March, 2 persons were killed and 28 hurt in a bombing on the Champs-Elysees.

### PRESS:

#### Some Bans Lifted

(Continued from Page 1)

the Appellate Court in Bloemfontein — South Africa's highest court — overturns its on appeal by the state.

The reasons for the ruling were not given immediately. But the Natal Supreme Court gave the government permission to appeal, effectively freezing the court's ruling. Meanwhile, the government was expected to draft new restrictions intended to overcome the court's objections, as it has done on previous occasions.

However, Friday's ruling appeared to represent a serious challenge to the government's interpretation of the sweeping emergency powers it granted itself June 12 in an effort to stem a worsening social and political crisis throughout the country.

Moreover, a provincial Supreme Court in Cape Town on Friday reserved judgment on an appeal by the opposition Progressive Federal Party seeking to overturn a ban on calling for the release of persons detained without charge on suspicion of subversion or even opposing such detentions.

The government went to extraordinary lengths to rebut that appeal, including the submission of lengthy affidavits by President Botha and other senior officials.

Kenneth Andrew, chairman of the party's executive committee, told the court that Mr. Botha and his national police commissioner, General Johan Coetzee, had exceeded their authority in issuing a ban that was "grossly unreasonable, arbitrary, capricious, vague and influenced by irrelevant considerations."

In an affidavit supporting the ban, an aide to General Coetzee disclosed Friday that 1,424 children between the ages of 12 and 18 were being detained without charges. The figure was far higher than the approximately 800 under-18 detainees cited by anti-apartheid monitoring groups such as the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

The aide said the total number of detainees of all ages being held last week was 4,244, far fewer than the 25,000 estimated by independent monitoring groups.

Meanwhile, three suspected African National Congress guerrillas were killed and four policemen wounded Friday morning in a gun-battle in Umhlang Township just south of the port city of Durban, police officials said.

The clash brought to 11 the total killed this week in a violent prelude to the May 6 whites-only election for Parliament, and government officials reiterated fears that black insurgents planned to intensify confrontation to disrupt the political campaign.

Friday's clash followed the shooting by police of six striking black railway workers in two incidents in the Johannesburg area on Wednesday.

A six-week-old strike by 16,000 workers of the South African Transport Services continued Friday. A railway spokesman said the dismissal of the striking workers had been completed, and that the recruitment of replacements would begin on Monday.

More than 60 commuter trains were set ablaze with firebombs during the strike.

Residents of the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg were reported returning to work Friday after an only partially successful three-day general strike to protest evictions of rent strikers.

Responsibility for the bombings was claimed by a group calling for the release of three Middle Eastern guerrillas held in French jails, including Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, who received a life sentence in February for complicity in the 1982 murders of a U.S. and an Israeli diplomat.

The sources said the six suspects detained Wednesday had not yet been charged. Under French anti-terrorism legislation, police have until Sunday to charge them.

The group of eight suspected terrorists arrested last month included six Tunisians, said to be Islamic fundamentalists. At the time, that group was linked by police to Iran, but security sources said Friday that they had not been able to reinforce this theory.

The March arrests, which led to this week's roundup, came after West German police found a paper with the name of a Tunisian restaurant in Paris on a Shiite Muslim Lebanese arrested in possession of explosives in Frankfurt in January.

The man arrested in Germany, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, 22, is wanted in the United States on suspicion of participating in the 1985 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines Boeing 727 to Beirut. A U.S. Navy diver was killed during the hijacking.

Le Monde newspaper said police were able to make the latest arrests because six of the group charged in March were cooperating with the DST under provisions that will guarantee them light sentences.

The Paris daily said the leader of the group detained last month, Ali Fouad Salah, collected the explosives from the Moroccan's Paris apartment with an unnamed accomplice.

It said the security forces believed that other people, thought to be Lebanese, had actually placed the bombs. These people probably visited Paris only for a short period to stage the attacks, Le Monde said.

Last year, investigators implicated the brothers of Mr. Abdallah in the bombings, but security sources now say that the brothers, who live in northern Lebanon, are not thought to have been the actual bombers, though they may have had an organizational role.

**6 Questioned in Rome**  
In Rome, an investigating magistrate said Friday that six suspects were being held on suspicion of complicity in the March 20 killing of General Licio Giorgieri, Reuters reported.

Police sources said the suspects were charged with belonging to an armed gang.

The magistrate, Domenico Sica, who was interrogating the six, said the connection with the general's killing was still only "a working hypothesis."

General Giorgieri, a senior air force officer in charge of construction of air and space weapons for the Italian armed forces, was shot and killed by two men on a motorbike while he was being driven to his home in a Rome suburb.

Police sources said two suspects, Nicolo Serrao and his wife, Giuliana, were arrested in Turin. A 35-year-old American woman, Ellen Codd, and a man identified as Marco Pisano, were detained in Grimaldi, near the border with France, the sources said.

Mr. Sica said Ms. Codd's role was vague. He said he believed it was the first time that a U.S. citizen had been suspected of involvement with an Italian terrorist group.

Marco Malaspina, 27, and Francesco Dimitro, 29, were arrested in Rome. Mr. Dimitro, wanted since 1982, was sentenced in his absence in 1984 to five years in prison for membership in an armed group, police sources said.

The arrests resulted from investigations following the capture of three suspected terrorists after a gun battle in Rome in January and the arrest in Barcelona earlier this month of two Italians found with literature of the Red Brigades guerrillas and the French group Direct Action, police sources said.

They said Mr. Pisano and Ms. Codd recently returned to Italy after several months in Spain.

### VOTE:

#### Desire for Change

(Continued from Page 1)

northwestern tip of the archipelago.

About 80 percent of Indonesia's population is Muslim, and in previous elections Islam provided an emotional rallying cry. The party's decline this year appeared to reflect the government's success in defusing the potentially explosive issue.

This year, the campaign revealed an unexpected undercurrent of discontent among young Indonesians in the large cities, reflecting, in part, a generational changeover. A majority of the population is now under 30, but power is still held by a military-bureaucratic elite made up of aged veterans of the independence war against the Dutch.

Many Indonesian and foreign analysts agreed that even with the Golkar landslide victory, the election still poses an unexpected challenge to Suharto, a deft political thinker who has guided Indonesia through more than 20 years of economic growth.

Suharto, they say, must now heed the signals from the campaign and take steps to reinvigorate his government, including efforts to clean up corruption and curb his family members. If not, he risks seeing discontent evolve into a more serious form of political opposition.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	-1/2	
AT&T	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	0	
Amgen	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	
Amgen	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	
Amgen	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	
Amgen	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	
Amgen	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	
Amgen	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	
Amgen	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	
Amgen	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Bonds	Close	Chg.			
Govt	100.00	+0.05			
Corp	100.00	+0.05			
Govt	100.00	+0.05			
Corp	100.00	+0.05			
Govt	100.00	+0.05			
Corp	100.00	+0.05			

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

NYSE Diary					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			

NYSE Index					
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Chg.			
Buy	Sell	Chg.			
Buy	Sell	Chg.			
Buy	Sell	Chg.			
Buy	Sell	Chg.			

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	

AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			

Standard & Poor's Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			

NASDAQ Diary					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Class	Prev.	Chg.			

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	

## Dollar, Inflation Knock NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange tumbled Friday in active trading, closing out a week in which nervous investors found little respite from worries about the slumping dollar and U.S. bond markets.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 45.60 points to close at 2,235.37. For the week the Dow average had a net loss of about 40 points, despite a 66-point gain on Tuesday. That was followed by a 51-point drop Wednesday.

Declining issues outnumbered advances by 12 to 3 on Friday. Volume totaled 177.96 million shares, up slightly from 173.93 million Thursday.

The NYSE composite index dropped 2.86 points to 159.37, while the price of an average NYSE-listed share lost 73 cents.

Analysts said the market continued to be plagued by doubts about the dollar and rising U.S. inflation.

Gerald Simmons, managing director in the listed trading department of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., said the tone of the market was set early by "relentless" selling by institutions raising cash positions at the expense of stocks.

The market was down for the same reasons we've been talking about: the dollar and bonds," Mr. Simmons said. "The only change today was the pressure from the institutional sellers."

There was some profit-taking motivated by positive corporate earnings news and nervousness about the international financial situation. "The tail is wagging the dog and the tail is the dollar," said Ralph Bloch, chief technical ana-

lyst at Raymond, James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Larry Greenwald, co-manager of equity trading at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said profit-taking and unclear economic news made investors jittery.

"You've got corporate earnings that are somewhat stronger than expected, but a bond market that's acting like death," he said. "Inflation is obviously a little bit up, but there are other crosscurrents too, and people are just confused."

Before the market opened, the government reported that the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index rose a hefty 0.4 percent in March.

Mr. Greenwald said investors remained uncertain about the impact of Thursday's report that the inflation-adjusted U.S. gross national product rose an unexpectedly large 4.3 percent in the first quarter.

NI Industries preferred was the most active NYSE-listed stock, down 3/4 to 14 1/2.

Investor Harold Simmons, who acquired control of NI last summer, proposed to strip the company's chemical subsidiary from its other operations. The proposal calls for the 80 percent of the preferred stock Simmons does not already own to be redeemed at \$15.25 a share.

Asia Pacific Fund followed on the active list, closing unchanged at 11 1/4, while Sunshine Mining rose 1/4 to 8 1/4.

Texas lost 1/4 to 3 1/4 in heavy trading. A bankruptcy court Thursday said Texas and Pennzoil could continue their legal battle over Getty Oil. Pennzoil added 1/4 to 7 3/4.

Thompson Medical gained 2 to 18 1/2 after announcing that it would buy back to 1 million of its common shares for \$20 apiece.

## 12 Month High Low Stock

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.

## 12 Month High Low Stock

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.

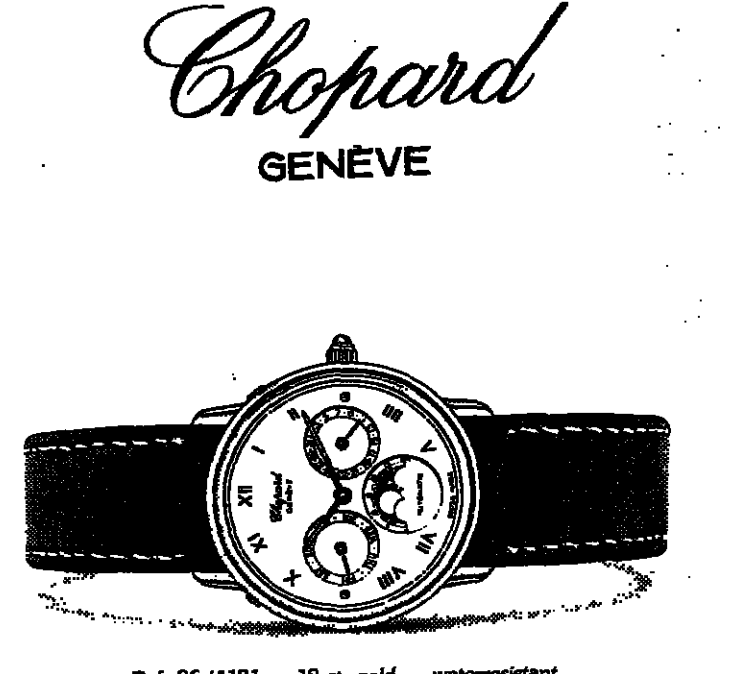
## 12 Month High Low Stock

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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.

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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100% High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.

(Continued on next left-hand page)



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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## DOLLAR: U.S. Currency Plunges Below 140 Yen

(Continued from Page 1)

trade pressure and lead to a stabilization of exchange rates.

Also Tami, president of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., said, "We have made every possible effort to absorb the yen's appreciation but the present level is beyond our reach."

The dollar's fall began in Tokyo on Thursday morning, partly in response to a statement by the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yung, that if the Japanese failed to stabilize their economy and reduce their trade surplus with the United States, the dollar might fall to 100 yen.

He later said that the statement was not meant as a threat, but the damage was done, and was exacerbated later in the day by a report on first-quarter U.S. gross national product, the total value of goods and services.

Economists said that the surprisingly strong annual rate of 4.3 percent at which GNP expanded, the most rapid growth in almost three years, came mostly from a buildup of business inventories and masked serious economic weakness.

"The market sees the rise in inventories as involuntary," said Robin Bauer, vice president of Drexel Burnham Trading Corp. in New York. "It means goods are piling up in warehouses, not moving quickly to consumers. No one sees it as a real indication of how the economy is performing."

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan agreed with that assessment. "The worse-than-expected U.S. economic indicator is the main factor" for the dollar's fall, he said.

The report also presaged higher inflation, and there was more bad news on the inflation front Friday,

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsch mark	1.780	↓ 0.005
French franc	165.50	↓ 0.20
Japanese yen	139.45	↓ 0.10
Sterling pound	1.640	↓ 0.005
Swiss franc	2.025	↓ 0.005

Source: Reuters

when the Commerce Department announced that U.S. consumer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.4 percent in March from February.

The department said that prices rose at an annual rate of 6.2 percent in the first three months of this year, compared with a 1.1 percent rise in 1986.

Those indications that inflation is heating up further eroded support for the dollar and sent speculators scrambling to buy gold and silver, dealers said.

In Europe, gold was fixed at \$462.50 an ounce in Zurich, up \$12.25 from Thursday. The New York Commodity Exchange settled the spot contract at \$462.90, up from \$460.40. Precious metals are considered by investors and speculators as a traditional hedge against inflation.

Silver prices climbed above \$9 in Europe, up more than 66 cents for the day. Later silver rose to \$9.66 in New York.

Traders said that the U.S. Federal Reserve's purchase of dollars for Deutsche marks may have been the most ominous development in the day's dealings.

"That is worrisome because it shows the dollar's weakness against the yen is beginning to affect the dollar-mark exchange rate," a dealer for an American bank in Frankfurt said. "The dollar has been fairly steady around 1.80 DM since the

beginning of the year. I think it will hold between 1.78 DM and 1.82 DM for the next week or so, but if the yen keeps rising, that can't last very long."

Paradoxically, the heavy intervention may be weakening the dollar inadvertently, analysts said. The spending of huge amounts of money is increasing the money supply, which usually triggers or intensifies inflation.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan added to the pressure on the U.S. currency Friday when he said Japan had no plans to take new emergency measures to support the dollar, other than continuing its foreign exchange intervention.

The dollar's long weakness against the yen has prompted speculation that Japan might take other measures to support the U.S. currency, such as limiting capital outflows or cutting its discount rate.

Where the dollar is headed in the near term will be determined largely by the U.S.-Japanese trade dispute, dealers said.

"It comes down to what the dollar does against the yen," said a dealer for a West German bank. Mr. Yeutter mentioned 100 yen to the dollar unless the Japanese act to stimulate their economy and open the domestic market to foreign companies. While I don't think anyone believes the situation will get that far, it creates much nervousness."

Most dealers predicted that the dollar would move in a range from 1.78 DM to 1.82 DM in the next week, but were reluctant to name a trading range for the yen.

"The only direction the dollar has gone against the yen lately is down," one dealer said. "That's still the trend."

## BALDRIGE: U.K. Institutions Resist International Share Offers

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

LONDON — International equity transactions increased fivefold last year to more than \$11 billion and, not surprisingly, British companies are eager to tap into the worldwide pool of investors, taking advantage of last October's liberalization of the London market.

But the British multinational corporations are facing resistance from their big institutional shareholders, who view the trend as a threat to their traditional privileges and profits.

The argument centers on the traditional British practice of offering current shareholders an attractive discount to the market price during new issues of stock.

In the past two weeks, a few British companies have tried to bring out international stock issues that bypass the so-called preemptive rights of existing shareholders.

They were doing it clearly to try and take over our semiconductor companies so they would have the market to themselves," he charged.

He said the issue would be resolved without escalating into a "trade war," which some members of Congress have warned is inevitable.

"There will not be a trade war because Japan does not want a trade war," Mr. Baldridge said. "We certainly don't."

Mr. Baldridge, who was attending an annual Chinese-U.S. trade conference, also said that Congress was likely to pass some kind of trade bill in 1987, but it would not survive if it was protectionist.

"If we can't get the very tough protectionist measures out of whatever bill comes through, the president will veto it," he said. "We are working and hoping for a bill that is not protectionist."

Mr. Baldridge said that virtually every U.S. senator and congressman, whether for or against free trade, wanted to tell his voters he had signed a trade bill this year.

(AP, LAT, Reuters)

been encouraged by foreign investment banks, especially U.S. firms, for which global equity issues have become a lucrative business.

The British shareholders have won two recent skirmishes. On April 16, Fisons PLC, a drug maker, withdrew its plan to issue 18 million shares for \$180 million, mostly in Europe and East Asia, after it appeared that its shareholders might vote not to approve the offering.

On Tuesday, C.H. Beazley PLC, a construction company, said it would halve its planned \$130 million issue after shareholder resistance.

In addition, Barclays Bank PLC, the second largest British commercial bank, faced a furor at its annual meeting on Wednesday from big investors unhappy with its plan to raise more than \$400 million through simultaneous offerings in Japan and the United States next month.

In Britain, unlike the United States and some other countries, corporations are required to give existing shareholders first chance at new share issues, often at 10 percent or more below the market price.

The system partly reflects the power of the major British investment institutions in their home market. A typical British company has 30 percent or 40 percent of its stock held by a few dozen investors, mostly insurance companies and pension funds.

"British companies generally get most of their money from a handful of institutions and those institu-

tions call the shots," said Philip Hooker, a corporate finance specialist at Hoare Govett Ltd. "The question is how long that will go on."

But the British institutions say they believe the close ties between institutions and British companies serve the long-term interests of the nation's industry by giving it a stable, British shareholder base.

"Foreign investors are often fickle, driving a company's share price up for a few months and then dumping it," one British fund manager said.

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## SPORTS

## Yankees Power to 10th Consecutive Victory

**CLEVELAND** — The New York Yankees have already forgotten about the Milwaukee Brewers' great start this season.

"We're not watching Milwaukee. We just want to keep winning, and

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

everybody's contributing," said New York's Dave Winfield after he hit two home runs Thursday night — including a three-run shot with two out in the ninth inning — to give the Yankees a 5-4 triumph over the Cleveland Indians.

The victory extended the Yankees' winning streak to 10 games

and left them just one game behind the Brewers.

New York is 13-3, matching its best start since 1949; Milwaukee is 13-1.

"We're quite a few games over .500, we're starting to build a cushion," Winfield said. "We've won so many, and won some games late, that we expect to score and win."

Rickey Henderson hit the first pitch from Greg Swindell into the left field stands for his third home run of the year and his second leading off a game (he set an American League record with nine leadoff homers a year ago). Winfield followed two outs later with his second home run of 1987; the first had

also come off Swindell, in New York's home opener.

Home runs by Tony Bernazard and Julio Franco made it a 2-2 game, and starters Swindell and Dennis Rasmussen worked into the ninth. Swindell, who had retired 21 of 23 batters, walked Henderson

with one out; after Willie Randolph flied out, Henderson stole second and Don Mattingly walked. Winfield followed by slugging a 1-0 delivery into the left-field stands.

Jammed by curveballs, Winfield had hit into two double plays since the first inning. Swindell stayed with the tactic one pitch too long. "It was one of the best curveballs I've thrown," he said. "He just stayed back on it, and I knew it was gone. It's tough to go 8 1/2 innings and give it up then."

In the bottom of the ninth, Rasmussen gave up bases-empty home runs to Brock Hunsby and Carmen Castillo before Dave Righetti came on to get the last out for his sixth save of the year.

New York's previous nine victories in the streak had all come at home. "It was a big way to start a 12-game road trip," said Manager Lou Piniella.

Rangers 9, Orioles 4: In Arlington, Texas, Ruben Sierra's two-run double keyed a seven-run fourth that powered Texas over Baltimore.

Angels 7, Twins 3: In Minneapolis, Wally Joyner homered in his third straight game, and Devon White and Brian Downing contributed home runs as California moved into a first-place tie with

Minnesota in the Western Division. Winner John Candelaria has not lost since last Aug. 20. Reliever Donnie Moore earned his third save of the year by pitching out of a no-out, bases-loaded jam in the ninth.

Cardinals 5, Cubs 2: In the National League, in St. Louis, Jim Lindeman and Jack Clark each drove in two runs with two-out hits and Danny Cox became the first Cardinal pitcher to turn in a complete game this season. The winners' Tom Herr, who had driven in 15 runs in 14 games, pulled a groin muscle and is expected to be out for at least two weeks. St. Louis has already lost catcher Tony Pena (broken hand) and pitcher John Tudor (broken bone in knee).

Astros 5, Braves 3: In Houston, the Astros stayed unbeaten (9-0) at home as Kevin Bass drove in three runs to help down Atlanta. Outfielder Billy Hatcher, who went 1-for-3, hit safely in every game this season.

Reds 3, Padres 2: In San Diego, Dave Parker, struck out by Andy Hawkins in his three previous at-bats, hit his fifth home run of the season in the eighth to give Cincinnati a split of the four-game series. Said Parker of the turnabout in his fortunes against Hawkins: "I was setting him up." Padre pitchers have given up 29 homers this year.

Expos 6, Phillies 5: In Montreal, Dave Engle drove in the tying run on the seventh. Andres Galarraga scored the eventual game-winner on an error. Mitch Webster was hit by a pitch to lead off the ninth, and went to third on Galarraga's double. Engle then lined a single that center fielder Thompson mis-

handled, allowing both runners to score.

(AP, UPI)



Dave Winfield, home-run hitter: "We expect to score and win."

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
R. Henderson, N.Y.	13	2	.869
Deer, MIL	12	3	.800
Krueh, BIL	10	5	.667
Winfield, N.Y.	10	5	.667
Seltzer, MIL	10	5	.667
Mattingly, N.Y.	10	5	.667
Ichiro, SEA	10	5	.667
Clemens, CAL	10	5	.667
Pitler, TEX	10	5	.667
Swann, MIL	10	5	.667

Source: R. Henderson, New York; 17th; Mattingly, 15th; Winfield, 14th; Ichiro, 13th; Seltzer, 12th; Piniella, 11th; Rasmussen, 10th; Swindell, 9th; Rasmussen, 8th; Swindell, 7th; Rasmussen, 6th; Swindell, 5th; Rasmussen, 4th; Swindell, 3rd; Rasmussen, 2nd; Swindell, 1st.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	13	2	.869	—
New York	13	3	.808	1
Boston	10	5	.667	4
Toronto	9	6	.600	5
Baltimore	8	7	.538	6
Detroit	8	7	.538	7
Cleveland	4	13	.230	12

## West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	10	4	.714
California	10	4	.714
Seattle	7	7	.500
Kansas City	6	8	.429
Chicago	6	8	.429
Oakland	5	9	.357
Texas	3	11	.214

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	8	4	.667
St. Louis	8	4	.667
Montreal	7	5	.583
Chicago	6	6	.500
Pittsburgh	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	4	7	.364

## West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	11	5	.688
Houston	11	5	.688
San Francisco	11	5	.688
Los Angeles	9	7	.563
Atlanta	8	8	.500
San Diego	4	13	.230

## Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	5	4	.556	—
Cleveland	4	5	.444	1
St. Louis	3	6	.333	2
Los Angeles	2	7	.222	3
San Francisco	1	8	.111	4
Atlanta	1	8	.111	5
San Diego	0	9	.000	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	6	6	.500	—
St. Louis	5	7	.417	1
Los Angeles	4	8	.333	2
San Francisco	3	9	.250	3
Atlanta	2	10	.167	4
San Diego	1	11	.091	5
Philadelphia	0	12	.000	6

## Basketball

## NBA Playoffs

## Thunder's First-Round Results

W	L	Pct.
Thunder	1	.143
Seattle	0	.000
Portland	0	.000
Golden State	0	.000
Utah	0	.000
Phoenix	0	.000
San Antonio	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	.000
Memphis	0	.000
San Diego	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000

## Hockey

## NHL Playoffs

## Thunder's Division-Final Results

W	L	Pct.
Thunder	1	.143
Seattle	0	.000
Portland	0	.000
Golden State	0	.000
Utah	0	.000
Phoenix	0	.000
San Antonio	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	.000
Memphis	0	.000
San Diego	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000

## NHL Playoff Schedule

W	L	Pct.
Thunder	1	.143
Seattle	0	.000
Portland	0	.000
Golden State	0	.000
Utah	0	.000
Phoenix	0	.000
San Antonio	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	.000
Memphis	0	.000
San Diego	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000

## World Championships

W	L	Pct.
Thunder	1	.143
Seattle	0	.000
Portland	0	.000
Golden State	0	.000
Utah	0	.000
Phoenix	0	.000
San Antonio	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	.000
Memphis	0	.000
San Diego	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000

## Tennis

## MEN'S TOURNAMENT

W	L	Pct.
Thunder	1	.143
Seattle	0	.000
Portland	0	.000
Golden State	0	.000
Utah	0	.000
Phoenix	0	.000
San Antonio	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	.000
Memphis	0	.000
San Diego	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000

## Transition

W	L	Pct.
Thunder	1	.143
Seattle	0	.000
Portland	0	.000
Golden State	0	.000
Utah	0	.000
Phoenix	0	.000
San Antonio	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	.000
Memphis	0	.000
San Diego	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000

## Baseball

W	L	Pct.
Thunder	1	.143
Seattle	0	.000
Portland	0	.000
Golden State	0	.000
Utah	0	.000
Phoenix	0	.000
San Antonio	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	.000
Memphis	0	.000
San Diego	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000

## Baseball

W	L	Pct.
Thunder	1	.143
Seattle	0	.000
Portland	0	.000
Golden State	0	.000
Utah	0	.000
Phoenix	0	.000
San Antonio	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	.000
Memphis	0	.000
San Diego	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
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Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000



Danny Ainge lost control of the ball while driving to the hoop on this play, but he had 20 points to help Boston beat Chicago.

## NBA and Cocaine: A Snowballing Scenario

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Quietly, the National Basketball Association is holding its breath that the Phoenix Suns cocaine scandal doesn't evolve into point-fixing.

Sergeant Brad Thiss, a Phoenix police spokesman, has said that "no evidence that we are aware of" links any professional athlete in Phoenix to any type of illegal gambling. But when asked if the current investigation was connected either to legalized gambling or to former players supplying information to gamblers, Thiss said: "I can't comment."

Whatever develops, the whippers in Phoenix are that one of the three current Suns indicted last week on drug charges told a known gambler in Phoenix that the point total for the Feb. 21 game between the Suns and the Milwaukee Bucks would not exceed 226 — the number that, for betting purposes, the two teams would go over or stay under.

When the Bucks won, 115-107, the gambler supposedly won a \$100,000 bet.

But according to two Las Vegas sports book operators, a \$100,000 bet on an NBA over-under number is unheard of. Lou D'Amico, the manager of the Caesars Palace sports book, described it as "out of proportion" to pro basketball gambling. Caesars Palace, like most of the hotel sports books in Nevada where gambling is legal, doesn't accept over-under bets on NBA games.

"We take over-under bets on pro football, but only for \$10,000," D'Amico says. "If somebody tried to bet \$100,000 in Phoenix, a bookmaker there couldn't lay off that much money in Nevada without some people knowing about it. And if somebody tried to bet it in \$10,000 chunks at Gene Maday's place here, after two or three bets Gene would wonder what was going on."

Maday, the owner of Little Caesar's sports book (no relation to Caesars Palace), is reputed to take the biggest sports bets in Las Vegas. Maybe that \$100,000 bet was exaggerated.



HOT HAND — Ken Wregget, who has allowed only three goals in two NHL division-final playoff games against Detroit, paced Toronto's 7-2 victory Thursday night; the Maple Leafs and Edmonton, a 5-3 winner over Winnipeg, are both two victories from forming an all-Canada Campbell Conference final.

## Transition

W	L	Pct.
Thunder	1	.143
Seattle	0	.000
Portland	0	.000
Golden State	0	.000
Utah	0	.000
Phoenix	0	.000
San Antonio	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	.000
Memphis	0	.000
San Diego	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000
Washington	0	.000
Indiana	0	.000
Atlanta	0	.000
Charlotte	0	.000
Orlando	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	.000

## Baseball



